

MASON'S



Hongkong Daily Press.

SUBSCRIPTIONS ESTABLISHED 1857.

Registered as a Newspaper at the General Post Office in the United Kingdom.

THE BEST THING
IN SIGHT
IS
CROOKES' GLASSES.
N. LAZARUS
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN
25, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

No. 19,495. 號八十九百四千九萬一第 日七十月十年申庚 HONGKONG, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 26th, 1920. 五拜禮 號六廿月一十年九國民華中 PRICE, \$8 PER MONTH.

INTIMATIONS

JUST LANDED

SULLIVAN, POWELL &
CO., LTD.

EGYPTIAN

CIGARETTES

SUB ROSA No. 2

SOLE AGENTS:

CALDBECK

MACGREGOR &

CO., LTD.

16, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Tel. No. 75.

CARTRIDGES!

NEWLY ARRIVED.

A large consignment of ELEY'S
SPORTING CARTRIDGES, 12, 16,
and 20 bore, loaded with the Sportsman's
favorite powders—E. O. and SMOKELESS
DIAMOND.

THE HONGKONG SPORTING ARMS
AND AMMUNITION STORE,
Nos. 4-6, Beaconsfield Arcade.

A LING & CO.

10, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,
Hongkong.

FURNITURE AND PHOTO GOODS

GLASS ENGRAVING, BRASS-BOARD AND
MIRROR MAKING.
JAMES MARRIS IN VARIOUS SIZES.
Photographic Goods of Every Description
in Stock.
Developing, PRINTING AND ENLARGING
UNDERSTANDING.
TELEPHONE 1218.

FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUSSON.

14, MOUSSON HILL ROAD.

PEAK TRAMWAY CO.,

LIMITED.

TIME-TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.	
7.00 a.m.	to 8.00 a.m. every 15 minutes
8.00	" " " " " 10 "
9.00	" " " " " 15 "
10.00	" " " " " 20 "
11.00	" " " " " 25 "
12.00 noon	" " " " " 30 "
1.00 p.m.	" " " " " 35 "
2.00	" " " " " 40 "
3.00	" " " " " 45 "
4.00	" " " " " 50 "
5.00	" " " " " 55 "
6.00	" " " " " 60 "
7.00	" " " " " 65 "
8.00	" " " " " 70 "
9.00	" " " " " 75 "
10.00	" " " " " 80 "
11.00	" " " " " 85 "
12.00 noon	" " " " " 90 "
1.00 p.m.	" " " " " 95 "
2.00	" " " " " 100 "
3.00	" " " " " 105 "
4.00	" " " " " 110 "
5.00	" " " " " 115 "
6.00	" " " " " 120 "
7.00	" " " " " 125 "
8.00	" " " " " 130 "
9.00	" " " " " 135 "
10.00	" " " " " 140 "
11.00	" " " " " 145 "
12.00 noon	" " " " " 150 "
1.00 p.m.	" " " " " 155 "
2.00	" " " " " 160 "
3.00	" " " " " 165 "
4.00	" " " " " 170 "
5.00	" " " " " 175 "
6.00	" " " " " 180 "
7.00	" " " " " 185 "
8.00	" " " " " 190 "
9.00	" " " " " 195 "
10.00	" " " " " 200 "
11.00	" " " " " 205 "
12.00 noon	" " " " " 210 "
1.00 p.m.	" " " " " 215 "
2.00	" " " " " 220 "
3.00	" " " " " 225 "
4.00	" " " " " 230 "
5.00	" " " " " 235 "
6.00	" " " " " 240 "
7.00	" " " " " 245 "
8.00	" " " " " 250 "
9.00	" " " " " 255 "
10.00	" " " " " 260 "
11.00	" " " " " 265 "
12.00 noon	" " " " " 270 "
1.00 p.m.	" " " " " 275 "
2.00	" " " " " 280 "
3.00	" " " " " 285 "
4.00	" " " " " 290 "
5.00	" " " " " 295 "
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7.00	" " " " " 305 "
8.00	" " " " " 310 "
9.00	" " " " " 315 "
10.00	" " " " " 320 "
11.00	" " " " " 325 "
12.00 noon	" " " " " 330 "
1.00 p.m.	" " " " " 335 "
2.00	" " " " " 340 "
3.00	" " " " " 345 "
4.00	" " " " " 350 "
5.00	" " " " " 355 "
6.00	" " " " " 360 "
7.00	" " " " " 365 "
8.00	" " " " " 370 "
9.00	" " " " " 375 "
10.00	" " " " " 380 "
11.00	" " " " " 385 "
12.00 noon	" " " " " 390 "
1.00 p.m.	" " " " " 395 "
2.00	" " " " " 400 "
3.00	" " " " " 405 "
4.00	" " " " " 410 "
5.00	" " " " " 415 "
6.00	" " " " " 420 "
7.00	" " " " " 425 "
8.00	" " " " " 430 "
9.00	" " " " " 435 "
10.00	" " " " " 440 "
11.00	" " " " " 445 "
12.00 noon	" " " " " 450 "
1.00 p.m.	" " " " " 455 "
2.00	" " " " " 460 "
3.00	" " " " " 465 "
4.00	" " " " " 470 "
5.00	" " " " " 475 "
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9.00	" " " " " 495 "
10.00	" " " " " 500 "
11.00	" " " " " 505 "
12.00 noon	" " " " " 510 "
1.00 p.m.	" " " " " 515 "
2.00	" " " " " 520 "
3.00	" " " " " 525 "
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10.00	" " " " " 560 "
11.00	" " " " " 565 "
12.00 noon	" " " " " 570 "
1.00 p.m.	" " " " " 575 "
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7.00	" " " " " 605 "
8.00	" " " " " 610 "
9.00	" " " " " 615 "
10.00	" " " " " 620 "
11.00	" " " " " 625 "
12.00 noon	" " " " " 630 "
1.00 p.m.	" " " " " 635 "
2.00	" " " " " 640 "
3.00	" " " " " 645 "
4.00	" " " " " 650 "
5.00	" " " " " 655 "
6.00	" " " " " 660 "
7.00	" " " " " 665 "
8.00	" " " " " 670 "
9.00	" " " " " 675 "
10.00	" " " " " 680 "
11.00	" " " " " 685 "
12.00 noon	" " " " " 690 "
1.00 p.m.	" " " " " 695 "
2.00	" " " " " 700 "
3.00	" " " " " 705 "
4.00	" " " " " 710 "
5.00	" " " " " 715 "
6.00	" " " " " 720 "
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8.00	" " " " " 730 "
9.00	" " " " " 735 "
10.00	" " " " " 740 "
11.00	" " " " " 745 "
12.00 noon	" " " " " 750 "
1.00 p.m.	" " " " " 755 "
2.00	" " " " " 760 "
3.00	" " " " " 765 "
4.00	" " " " " 770 "
5.00	" " " " " 775 "
6.00	" " " " " 780 "
7.00	" " " " " 785 "
8.00	" " " " " 790 "
9.00	" " " " " 795 "
10.00	" " " " " 800 "
11.00	" " " " " 805 "
12.00 noon	" " " " " 810 "
1.00 p.m.	" " " " " 815 "
2.00	" " " " " 820 "
3.00	" " " " " 825 "
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7.00	" " " " " 845 "
8.00	" " " " " 850 "
9.00	" " " " " 855 "
10.00	" " " " " 860 "
11.00	" " " " " 865 "
12.00 noon	" " " " " 870 "
1.00 p.m.	" " " " " 875 "
2.00	" " " " " 880 "
3.00	" " " " " 885 "
4.00	" " " " " 890 "
5.00	" " " " " 895 "
6.00	" " " " " 900 "
7.00	" " " " " 905 "
8.00	" " " " " 910 "
9.00	" " " " " 915 "
10.00	" " " " " 920 "
11.00	" " " " " 925 "
12.00 noon	" " " " " 930 "
1.00 p.m.	" " " " " 935 "
2.00	" " " " " 940 "
3.00	" " " " " 945 "
4.00	" " " " " 950 "
5.00	" " " " " 955 "
6.00	" " " " " 960 "
7.00	" " " " " 965 "
8.00	" " " " " 970 "
9.00	" " " " " 975 "
10.00	" " " " " 980 "
11.00	" " " " " 985 "
12.00 noon	" " " " " 990 "
1.00 p.m.	" " " " " 995 "
2.00	" " " " " 1000 "

As on Week Days.

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at
the Company's Office, Alexandra Building,
Des Voeux Road.
Season and punch tickets available for
all cars, not already full, running at the
times stated in the Company's time-tables,
but not for special cars can be obtained on
application at the Company's Office. No
Season ticket will be issued until payment
thereof has been made in Bank Notes or
by Cheque or Compostable Order represent-
ing Bank Notes.

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE.

On and after TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 23rd, 1920, until further Notice.
(All previous Time Tables cancelled.)

DOWN TRAINS

Stations	No. 1 Local	No. 2 Through	No. 3 Through	No. 4 Through	No. 5 Through	No. 6 Through	No. 7 Through	No. 8 Through	No. 9 Through	No. 10 Through	No. 11 Through	No. 12 Through	No. 13 Through	No. 14 Through	No. 15 Through	No. 16 Through	No. 17 Through	No. 18 Through	No. 19 Through	No. 20 Through	No. 21 Through	No. 22 Through	No. 23 Through	No. 24 Through	No. 25 Through	No. 26 Through	No. 27 Through	No. 28 Through	No. 29 Through	No. 30 Through	No. 31 Through	No. 32 Through	No. 33 Through	No. 34 Through	No. 35 Through	No. 36 Through	No. 37 Through	No. 38 Through	No. 39 Through	No. 40 Through	No. 41 Through	No. 42 Through	No. 43 Through	No. 44 Through	No. 45 Through	No. 46 Through	No. 47 Through	No. 48 Through	No. 49 Through	No. 50 Through	No. 51 Through	No. 52 Through	No. 53 Through	No. 54 Through	No. 55 Through	No. 56 Through	No. 57 Through	No. 58 Through	No. 59 Through	No. 60 Through	No. 61 Through	No. 62 Through	No. 63 Through	No. 64 Through	No. 65 Through	No. 66 Through	No. 67 Through	No. 68 Through	No. 69 Through	No. 70 Through	No. 71 Through	No. 72 Through	No. 73 Through	No. 74 Through	No. 75 Through	No. 76 Through	No. 77 Through	No. 78 Through	No. 79 Through	No. 80 Through	No. 81 Through	No. 82 Through	No. 83 Through	No. 84 Through	No. 85 Through	No. 86 Through	No. 87 Through	No. 88 Through	No. 89 Through	No. 90 Through	No. 91 Through	No. 92 Through	No. 93 Through	No. 94 Through	No. 95 Through	No. 96 Through	No. 97 Through	No. 98 Through	No. 99 Through	No. 100 Through	No. 101 Through	No. 102 Through	No. 103 Through	No. 104 Through	No. 105 Through	No. 106 Through	No. 107 Through	No. 108 Through	No. 109 Through	No. 110 Through	No. 111 Through	No. 112 Through	No. 113 Through	No. 114 Through	No. 115 Through	No. 116 Through	No. 117 Through	No. 118 Through	No. 119 Through	No. 120 Through	No. 121 Through	No. 122 Through	No. 123 Through	No. 124 Through	No. 125 Through	No. 126 Through	No. 127 Through	No. 128 Through	No. 129 Through	No. 130 Through	No. 131 Through	No. 132 Through	No. 133 Through	No. 134 Through	No. 135 Through	No. 136 Through	No. 137 Through	No. 138 Through	No. 139 Through	No. 140 Through	No. 141 Through	No. 142 Through	No. 143 Through	No. 144 Through	No. 145 Through	No. 146 Through	No. 147 Through	No. 148 Through	No. 149 Through	No. 150 Through	No. 151 Through	No. 152 Through	No. 153 Through	No. 154 Through	No. 155 Through	No. 156 Through	No. 157 Through	No. 158 Through	No. 159 Through	No. 160 Through	No. 161 Through	No. 162 Through	No. 163 Through	No. 164 Through	No. 165 Through	No. 166 Through	No. 167 Through	No. 168 Through	No. 169 Through	No. 170 Through	No. 171 Through	No. 172 Through	No. 173 Through	No. 174 Through	No. 175 Through	No. 176 Through	No. 177 Through	No. 178 Through	No. 179 Through	No. 180 Through	No. 181 Through	No. 182 Through	No. 183 Through	No. 184 Through	No. 185 Through	No. 186 Through	No. 187 Through	No. 188 Through	No. 189 Through	No. 190 Through	No. 191 Through	No. 192 Through	No. 193 Through	No. 194 Through	No. 195 Through	No. 196 Through	No. 197 Through	No. 198 Through	No. 199 Through	No. 200 Through	No. 201 Through	No. 202 Through	No. 203 Through	No. 204 Through	No. 205 Through	No. 206 Through	No. 207 Through	No. 208 Through	No. 209 Through	No. 210 Through	No. 211 Through	No. 212 Through	No. 213 Through	No. 214 Through	No. 215 Through	No. 216 Through	No. 217 Through	No. 218 Through	No. 219 Through	No. 220 Through	No. 221 Through	No. 222 Through	No. 223 Through	No. 224 Through	No. 225 Through	No. 226 Through	No. 227 Through	No. 228 Through	No. 229 Through	No. 230 Through	No. 231 Through	No. 232 Through	No. 233 Through	No. 234 Through	No. 235 Through	No. 236 Through	No. 237 Through	No. 238 Through	No. 239 Through	No. 240 Through	No. 241 Through	No. 242 Through	No. 243 Through	No. 244 Through	No. 245 Through	No. 246 Through	No. 247 Through	No. 248 Through	No. 249 Through	No. 250 Through	No. 251 Through	No. 252 Through	No. 253 Through	No. 254 Through	No. 255 Through	No. 256 Through	No. 257 Through	No. 258 Through	No. 259 Through	No. 260 Through	No. 261 Through	No. 262 Through	No. 263 Through	No. 264 Through	No. 265 Through	No. 266 Through	No. 267 Through	No. 268 Through	No. 269 Through	No. 270 Through	No. 271 Through	No. 272 Through	No. 273 Through	No. 274 Through	No. 275 Through	No. 276 Through	No. 277 Through	No. 278 Through	No. 279 Through	No. 280 Through	No. 281 Through	No. 282 Through	No. 283 Through	No. 284 Through	No. 285 Through	No. 286 Through	No. 287 Through	No. 288 Through	No. 289 Through	No. 290 Through	No. 291 Through	No. 292 Through	No. 293 Through	No. 294 Through	No. 295 Through	No. 296 Through	No. 297 Through	No. 298 Through	No. 299 Through	No. 300 Through	No. 301 Through	No. 302 Through	No. 303 Through	No. 304 Through	No. 305 Through	No. 306 Through	No. 307 Through	No. 308 Through	No. 309 Through	No. 310 Through	No. 311 Through	No. 312 Through	No. 313 Through	No. 314 Through	No. 315 Through	No. 316 Through	No. 317 Through	No. 318 Through	No. 319 Through	No. 320 Through	No. 321 Through	No. 322 Through	No. 323 Through	No. 324 Through	No. 325 Through	No. 326 Through	No. 327 Through	No. 328 Through	No. 329 Through	No. 330 Through	No. 331 Through	No. 332 Through	No. 333 Through	No. 334 Through	No. 335 Through	No. 336 Through	No. 337 Through	No. 338 Through	No. 339 Through	No. 340 Through	No. 341 Through	No. 342 Through	No. 343 Through	No. 344 Through	No. 345 Through	No. 346 Through	No. 347 Through	No. 348 Through	No. 349 Through	No. 350 Through	No. 351 Through	No. 352 Through	No. 353 Through	No. 354 Through	No. 355 Through	No. 356 Through	No. 357 Through	No. 358 Through	No. 359 Through	No. 360 Through	No. 361 Through	No. 362 Through	No. 363 Through	No. 364 Through	No. 365 Through	No. 366 Through	No. 367 Through	No. 368 Through	No. 369 Through	No. 370 Through	No. 371 Through	No. 372 Through	No. 373 Through	No. 374 Through	No. 375 Through	No. 376 Through	No. 377 Through	No. 378 Through	No. 379 Through	No. 380 Through	No. 381 Through	No. 382 Through	No. 383 Through	No. 384 Through	No. 385 Through	No. 386 Through	No. 387 Through	No. 388 Through	No. 389 Through	No. 390 Through	No. 391 Through	No. 392 Through	No. 393 Through	No. 394 Through	No. 395 Through	No. 396 Through	No. 397 Through	No. 398 Through	No. 399 Through	No. 400 Through	No. 401 Through	No. 402 Through	No. 403 Through	No. 404 Through	No. 405 Through	No. 406 Through	No. 407 Through	No. 408 Through	No. 409 Through	No. 410 Through	No. 411 Through	No. 412 Through	No. 413 Through	No. 414 Through	No. 415 Through	No. 416 Through	No. 417 Through	No. 418 Through	No. 419 Through	No. 420 Through	No. 421 Through	No. 422 Through	No. 423 Through	No. 424 Through	No. 425 Through	No. 426 Through	No. 427 Through	No. 428 Through	No. 429 Through	No. 430 Through	No. 431 Through	No. 432 Through	No. 433 Through	No. 434 Through	No. 435 Through	No. 436 Through	No. 437 Through	No. 438 Through	No. 439 Through	No. 440 Through	No. 441 Through	No. 442 Through	No. 443 Through	No. 444 Through	No. 445 Through	No. 446 Through	No. 447 Through	No. 448 Through	No. 449 Through	No. 450 Through	No. 451 Through	No. 452 Through	No. 453 Through	No. 454 Through	No. 455 Through	No. 456 Through	No. 457 Through	No. 458 Through	No. 459 Through	No. 460 Through	No. 461 Through	No. 462 Through	No. 463 Through	No. 464 Through	No. 465 Through	No. 466 Through	No. 467 Through	No. 468 Through	No. 469 Through	No. 470 Through	No. 471 Through	No. 472 Through	No. 473 Through	No. 474 Through	No. 475 Through	No. 476 Through	No. 477 Through	No. 478 Through	No. 479 Through	No. 480 Through	No. 481 Through	No. 482 Through	No. 483 Through	No. 484 Through	No. 485 Through	No. 486 Through	No. 487 Through	No. 488 Through	No. 489 Through	No. 490 Through	No. 491 Through	No. 492 Through	No. 493 Through	No. 494 Through	No. 495 Through	No. 496 Through	No. 497 Through	No. 498 Through	No. 499 Through	No. 500 Through	No. 501 Through	No. 502 Through	No. 503 Through	No. 504 Through	No. 505 Through	No. 506 Through	No. 507 Through	No. 508 Through	No. 509 Through	No. 510 Through	No. 511 Through	No. 512 Through	No. 513 Through	No. 514 Through	No. 515 Through	No. 516 Through	No. 517 Through	No. 518 Through	No. 519 Through	No. 520 Through	No. 521 Through	No. 522 Through	No. 523 Through	No. 524 Through	No. 525 Through	No. 526 Through	No. 527 Through	No. 528 Through	No. 529 Through	No. 530 Through	No. 531 Through	No. 532 Through	No. 533 Through	No. 534 Through	No. 535 Through	No. 536 Through	No. 537 Through	No. 538 Through	No. 539 Through	No. 540 Through	No. 541 Through	No. 542 Through	No. 543 Through	No. 544 Through	No. 545 Through	No. 546 Through	No. 547 Through	No. 548 Through	No. 549 Through	No. 550 Through	No. 551 Through	No. 552 Through	No. 553 Through	No. 554 Through	No. 555 Through	No. 556 Through	No. 557 Through	No. 558 Through	No. 559 Through	No. 560 Through	No. 561 Through	No. 562 Through	No. 563 Through	No. 564 Through	No. 565 Through	No. 566 Through	No. 567 Through	No. 568 Through	No. 569 Through	No. 570 Through	No. 571 Through	No. 572 Through	No. 573 Through	No. 574 Through	No. 575 Through	No. 576 Through	No. 577 Through	No. 578 Through	No. 579 Through	No. 580 Through	No. 581 Through	No. 582 Through	No. 583 Through	No. 584 Through	No. 585 Through	No. 586 Through	No. 587 Through	No. 588 Through	No. 589 Through	No. 590 Through	No. 591 Through	No. 592 Through	No. 593 Through	No. 594 Through	No. 595 Through	No. 596 Through	No. 597 Through	No. 598 Through	No. 599 Through	No. 600 Through	No. 601 Through	No. 602 Through	No. 603 Through	No. 604 Through	No. 605 Through	No. 606 Through	No. 607 Through	No. 608 Through	No. 609 Through	No. 610 Through	No. 611 Through	No. 612 Through	No. 613 Through	No. 614 Through	No. 615 Through	No. 616 Through	No. 617 Through	No. 618 Through	No. 619 Through	No. 620 Through	No. 621 Through	No. 622 Through	No. 623 Through	No. 624 Through	No. 625 Through	No. 626 Through	No. 627 Through	No. 628 Through	No. 629 Through	No. 630 Through	No. 631 Through	No. 632 Through	No. 633 Through	No. 634 Through	No. 635 Through	No. 636 Through	No. 637 Through	No. 638 Through	No. 639 Through	No. 640 Through	No. 641 Through	No. 642 Through	No. 643 Through	No. 644 Through	No. 645 Through	No. 646 Through	No. 647 Through	No. 648 Through	No. 649 Through	No. 650 Through	No. 651 Through	No. 652 Through	No. 653 Through	No. 654 Through	No. 655 Through	No. 656 Through	No. 657 Through	No. 658 Through	No. 659 Through	No. 660 Through	No. 661 Through	No. 662 Through	No. 663 Through	No. 664 Through	No. 665 Through	No. 666 Through	No. 667 Through	No. 668 Through	No. 669 Through	No. 670 Through	No. 671 Through	No. 672 Through	No. 673 Through	No. 674 Through	No. 675 Through	No. 676 Through	No. 677 Through	No. 678 Through	No. 679 Through	No. 680 Through	No. 681 Through	No. 682 Through	No. 683 Through	No. 684 Through	No. 685 Through	No. 686 Through	No. 687 Through	No. 688 Through	No. 689 Through	No. 690 Through	No. 691 Through	No. 692 Through	No. 693 Through	No. 694 Through	No. 695 Through	No. 696 Through	No. 697 Through	No. 698 Through	No. 699 Through	No. 700 Through	No. 701 Through	No. 702 Through	No. 703 Through	No. 704 Through	No. 705 Through	No. 706 Through	No. 707 Through	No. 708 Through	No. 709 Through	No. 710 Through	No. 711 Through	No. 712 Through	No. 713 Through	No. 714 Through	No. 715 Through	No. 716 Through	No. 717 Through	No. 718 Through	No. 719 Through	No. 720 Through	No. 721 Through	No. 722 Through	No. 723 Through	No. 724 Through	No. 725 Through	No. 726 Through	No. 727 Through	No. 728 Through	No. 729 Through	No. 730 Through	No. 731 Through	No. 732 Through	No. 733 Through	No. 734 Through	No. 735 Through	No. 736 Through	No. 737 Through	No. 738 Through	No. 739 Through	No. 740 Through	No. 741 Through	No. 742 Through	No. 743 Through	No. 744 Through	No. 745 Through	No. 746 Through	No. 747 Through	No. 748 Through	No. 749 Through	No. 750 Through	No. 751 Through	No. 752 Through	No. 753 Through	No. 754 Through	No. 755 Through	No. 756 Through	No. 757 Through	No. 758 Through	No. 759 Through	No. 760 Through	No. 761 Through	No. 762 Through	No. 763 Through	No. 764 Through	No. 765 Through	No. 766 Through	No. 767 Through	No. 768 Through	No. 769 Through	No. 770 Through	No. 771 Through	No. 772 Through	No. 773 Through	No. 774 Through	No. 775 Through	No. 776 Through	No. 777 Through	No. 778 Through	No. 779 Through	No. 780 Through	No. 781 Through	No. 782 Through	No. 783 Through	No. 784 Through	No. 785 Through	No. 786 Through	No. 787 Through	No. 788 Through	No. 789 Through	No. 790 Through	No. 791 Through	No. 792 Through	No. 793 Through	No. 794 Through	No. 795 Through	No. 796 Through	No. 797 Through	No. 798 Through	No. 799 Through	No. 800 Through	No. 801 Through	No. 802 Through	No. 803 Through	No. 804 Through	No. 805 Through	No. 806 Through	No. 807 Through	No. 808 Through	No. 809 Through	No. 810 Through	No. 811 Through	No. 812 Through	No. 813 Through	No. 814 Through	No. 815 Through	No. 816 Through	No. 817 Through	No. 818 Through	No. 819 Through	No. 820 Through	No. 821 Through	No. 822 Through	No. 823 Through	No. 824 Through	No. 825 Through	No. 826 Through	No. 827 Through	No. 828 Through	No. 829 Through	No. 830 Through	No. 831 Through	No. 832 Through	No. 833 Through	No. 834 Through	No. 835 Through	No. 836 Through	No. 837 Through	No. 838 Through	No. 839 Through	No. 840 Through	No. 841 Through	No. 842 Through	No. 843 Through	No. 844 Through	No. 845 Through	No. 846 Through	No. 847 Through	No. 848 Through	No. 849 Through	No. 850 Through	No. 851 Through	No. 852 Through	No. 853 Through	No. 854 Through	No. 855 Through	No. 856 Through	No. 857 Through	No. 858 Through	No. 859 Through	No. 860 Through	No. 861 Through	No. 862 Through	No. 863 Through	No. 864 Through	No. 865 Through	No. 866 Through	No. 867 Through	No. 868 Through	No. 869 Through	No. 870 Through	No. 871 Through	No. 872 Through	No. 873 Through	No. 874 Through	No. 875 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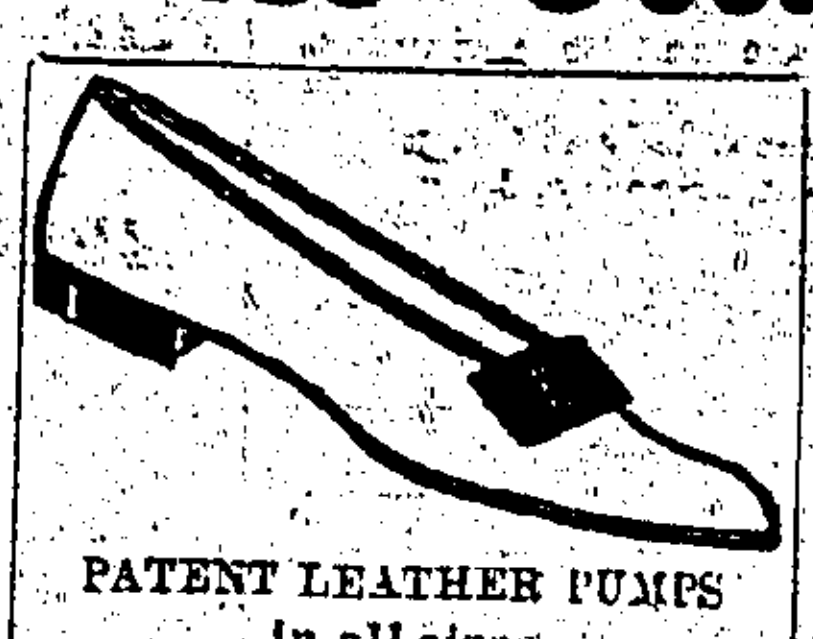
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ONE OF CHINA'S INDUSTRIES. HOW PEANUT OIL IS PRODUCED.

[BY AN UP-COUNTRY CONTRIBUTOR.]

In these days when we are so accustomed to hear the darker side of Chinese life, when the only newspaper reference to it is descriptive of its injustices and its ailments, it is well to remember that there does exist a great deal of the useful and successful in this country. While the outcry against unfair officialdom is loud, and rightly so, the ordinary agricultural business and manufacturing pursuits of the land are carried on with a normality that is surprising to Westerners, who think of civil war as something utterly destructive of the internal organization of a country. The general and local wars between the various job-hunters are not of much interest to the ordinary man in China, in one sense, for he considers that his inevitable position is that of one constantly striving against official corruption and it is to some extent a matter of indifference by which particular official he is to be squeezed. While these statements are true, it is most satisfactory to observe at the present time the growing feeling that the common folk ought to have a say in their government, and the growing expression of this feeling. The day has not yet arrived when these people's rulers are selected by popular vote, and so in the meantime men and women carry on their ordinary vocations as far as the self-appointed rulers allow them.

The writer has recently visited a Chinese oil-press in the interior, and found the visit of such interest that it is worth recording. The extraction of oils both by pressure and distillation is a profitable industry of the province of Kwangtung, and large amounts of vegetable and essential oils are produced to supply the needs of the native population and for export. Amongst others the peanut oil industry is very considerable: this oil is used night and day by all classes of Chinese. Prior to the advent of kerosene and electricity it was the universal source of light, and still retains that function among the poorer people who cannot afford foreign oil and lamps. It is also used in the kitchen as the universal frying fat; while a very large bulk is sent abroad for use in the manufacture of lubricants, and during the last few years, margarine factories have also made use of this raw material.

The old-fashioned native oil-press is primitive, it is true, but it is remarkably effective. In the manufacturing area, there was not one single instrument used other than a local production. The peanuts dug from the ground are first washed free of soil in huge baskets by immersion and shaking, and then in the river which flows past the entrance gate of the factory, and are then spread out over broad concrete yards to dry in the sunlight. The drying takes five or six days before the husks are sufficiently brittle to undergo the next stage, which consists of husking the nuts. The whole nuts are passed through a large mill, similar to that used for husking rice, made of two good sized stones with a basket funnel at the top through which the nuts can be fed into the space between the "upper and the nether millstones." These stones being rotated by hand a mixture of whole nuts, husks, and kernels falls out into a basket which is carried away to be ground over coarse ratan sieves. The whole nuts are mostly thrown back along with the husks into a heap which is in due course again milled and passed through finer sieves so as to separate the husks fully. The material which passes through the sieves is then put into a mechanical separator of simple construction which further separates the now finely divided shells from the nuts proper. The refuse is taken elsewhere to be used for fuel in a subsequent process of the manufacture. The nuts are now carried to the pressing shed, and there are first pounded by means of a very heavy stone pestle in a shallow mortar. This again is adapted from the ordinary Chinese rice-pounding mill. The mortar is a somewhat hollowed stone sunk into the floor, and the pestle is a long beam through whose further end passes a horizontal axle supported in a pair of stands about fifteen inches above the ground. The position of this axle is such that when the pestle is raised it is lying in the mortar, but when it is pushed on to the projecting end of the beam which is prepared for this purpose, and carries also a make-weight, the weight of the pestle forces the heavy stone high up in the air, some four feet above the ground. Feeding the nuts into the mortar this pestle man commences operations by standing up on the beam, and as soon as the heavy head is raised up, he steps aside on a wooden block of convenient height, thus releasing the weight and allowing the great stone to come down with much force upon the nuts in the mortar. Once more he gets up on the beam, and so continues, up and down, up and down, while the great head rises and thumps down grinding the nuts in a very thorough manner, the operator meanwhile taking the nuts to and fro with a long bamboo rake. This latter job forms his only diversion from the monotonous work of standing first off and then on the beam.

When the peanuts are sufficiently finely broken up they are transferred to a wide but shallow wooden tub into which they are pressed by hand and, for pressure, this is then inverted over a large shallow cauldron containing boiling water, and thoroughly steamed to make the meal more adhesive in nature. The wooden tub is lifted in its inverted position and carried to the part of the floor, where the tub is removed like a jelly-mould, leaving a steaming mass of meal ready to be made into cakes. The meal cake maker has by him a pile of ratan rings about twelve inches in diameter, and with ten or a dozen of these he builds on the floor a hollow cylinder which he rapidly fills with the hot meal, once more using hands and feet (5) to press in tight. One after another he prepares these solid cylinders of meal with their ratan casings, and stands them on the sides in a row ready for the actual pressing.

The press itself is most fascinating in its simplicity and its use. The apparatus consists of (1) one huge hollowed-out tree trunk, laid on the floor, (2) a large number of wooden blocks, some circular and some brick-shaped, (3) three big wedges, and (4) some very heavy wooden mallets. The tree trunk is some eighteen or twenty feet in length and perhaps nearly two feet in diameter. Its ends are left solid but for the most part the trunk is cleaned out to a diameter of twelve or fourteen inches (a little wider than the ratan rings already referred to). For the most part the hollow is purely a "blind alley" inside the tree, with merely a slit a couple of inches wide running along the upper surface of the log to enable the contents of the cavity to be seen, but towards one end of the trunk this slit expands into a wide opening changing the character of the central hollow from that of a cave to that of a widely open gully. In other words, while the cavity itself is of approximately the same diameter all along, it has at one end no roof at all but for the most part is all but entirely covered in. The floor of the trough is made with a slight slope and from its lowest point there runs a channel through a hole in the trunk's side for drainage of the expressed oil. The shell of the trough is left several inches thick as it must stand high pressure.

Into this trough then are put the prepared meal cakes, side by side like an enormous tea-dinner roll, so as to fill completely the "cave" portion of the press, against the outermost one are laid some circular wooden plates or blocks large enough to fill the whole diameter of the press. Against these again, in the "open" portion, are ranged three rows of brick-shaped wooden blocks reaching from the last circular block along to the end of the trough. There are thus formed in the trough three rows of "bricks" close alongside one another each row being tightly packed. It is through these that the pressure is exerted to extract the oil. Into each of these rows is now inserted one of the big acute-angled wedges, looking for all the world like a small pile with its end wedged instead of pointed. The upper end of the wedge is bound with an iron ring to avoid splitting. A workman takes one of the huge mallets and drives at one of the wedges until he has forced it some three inches tightly into the row of bricks against the wooden plates which in turn press on the pressure to the meal within the trunk. A wedge is now run into the next row till that too is firmly fixed. By this means a slight easing takes place in the third row, and an extra wooden brick can be pushed in here, followed by a wedge; this being hammered home causes in turn greater pressure upon the only movable boundary of the containing space, i.e., the wooden plates with the nut meal beyond. So the first row of bricks is made slack and another block goes in there, the wedge again is driven in, and so on. The three rows are successively taken, and with each wedging more blocks can be added row by row, thus gradually increasing the length of all the rows. But the space in which the whole is contained is limited, and something has to yield to make room for the extra blocks: what yields is of course the peanut meal in the covered part of the trunk. Very great pressure is thus brought to bear on this meal and its oil trickles out down the channel, through the hole in the trunk's side and into a large earthen receptacle sunk beneath the floor at a suitable place. The press is left at work for about twenty-four hours and the material then removed. All the oil is however removed by this first pressing, so the meal is split into thin plates (this is rendered easier by the separate ratan rings enclosing it) which are fired for a few minutes and then the whole again submitted to the pressure, and thus much extra oil is obtained.

The process developed must be truly enormous. The workman who attends to the wooden blocks and mallets are strong men, but the mallets weigh anywhere from forty to eighty catties (say fifty pounds to a hundredweight) and so the men cannot sustain work for more than a few minutes at a time. This exactly suits the requirements of the machine, which thus has time to squeeze out the oil from the meal very thoroughly.

The oil thus expressed is ready for sale and the residual meal finds a ready market as manure. The whole process is of considerable interest, illustrating as it does several points: (1) the ingenuity of the contrivance, (2) its efficiency for the purpose desired, and (3) the fact that all necessary apparatus is home made. It is an illustration of the great inventive power and organising ability which lies somewhere in the Chinese people. Probably the application of modern mechanical methods would enable the yield of oil per pound of nuts to be increased and probably further by-products besides fuel could be obtained were chemistry to be called in to help. But these additions would enormously increase the cost of production and the price to the consumer of oil would inevitably rise. Here is however a good example of Chinese using local labour and local machinery to obtain from a local farming product a material of great use to the local population; at a low price, and obtaining sufficient "excess" over local requirements to send a considerable quantity away. If that does not spell good business, it would be interesting to know what does.

RECENT PRESIDENTIAL MANDATES. NATIONAL ELECTIONS AND LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

Many of our readers will doubtless be interested in the full translations which follow of two Mandates promulgated by the President of China on November 17th—

NATIONAL ELECTIONS.
In adopting the system of national election, the country becomes the common property of the nation. Under the system, the public rights of the people are duly respected, and each person is enabled to vote for the person in whom he has confidence to represent his interest in Parliament. If "monopolizing," bribery, wire-pulling and other kindred corrupt practices are committed in the elections, the persons elected would not represent the real will of the people. In such elections, nothing will be left except the name, for the real spirit in connection with such a system will be entirely lost. In such circumstances, the people will be disappointed and dissension will creep in among the different groups of persons, and there will be no hope for the country to enjoy peace and prosperity. When we speak of this, we are struck with terror.

Since the inauguration of the Republic, two National Elections have been provided for the supervision of the election. Special enactments have also been promulgated governing the prosecution against the different kinds of corrupt practices committed in the elections. But in spite of the rigidity of the law, it has scarcely been faithfully enforced.

Hence we hereby once more call the attention of those concerned that in the coming elections, all the officials in charge of the supervision of the elections as well as those in the judicial service should give evidence by being against any person accused of committing "monopolizing," bribery, wire-pulling, etc., in the coming elections, he should be punished to the full extent allowed by law, so as to respect the public rights of the people as well as to prevent corruptions in the election.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.
The system of local self-government is of primary importance to a Republic. The introduction of this system into this country dates back to the latter part of the former "Ting" Dynasty. By that time everything in connection with this reform was in a crude stage and no appreciable result was accomplished. From the late "Ting" Dynasty, the Republic inherited this system. It was, however, soon found that there were many points in this system which proved unsuitable. In the 3rd year of the Republic, when the country was confronted with chaos and disorder, this system was accordingly abolished. Attempts were made in the 6th year of the Republic to restore the system; but owing to the numerous political upheavals, it has not yet been carried into effect.

Since my inauguration, I, the President, have always been solicitous for the negligence of the civil administration in the country (sic). Some time ago, the Government promulgated the law governing the system of local self-government for the Hsien districts. The Ministry of the Interior has also authorised the provinces to establish institutions to train men for the service of local self-government in order to make preparations for the future. As the civil war in the country has come to an end and the general situation is gradually settling down, the introduction of the local self-government system should admit of no delay. Let all the official organs concerned and the chief civil officials in the provinces make definite preparations until the system is once more inaugurated.

Considering the extensive area of the country and the difference among the people regarding their educational and financial conditions, certain allowance should be provided for such state of affairs in the law governing the local self-government. The Ministry of the Interior is hereby ordered to make a thorough study of the local self-government system now in vogue in the different foreign countries and also confer with the provinces in order to make amendments to the laws and regulations already in force, lest they should be found unsuitable for application. A draft containing such amendments should be submitted to us for approval, after which it shall be duly promulgated. At the same time, the officials concerned are hereby instructed to take steps to train proper men and raise funds, so that when laws and orders are once promulgated, they can be carried into effect without delay. This will fulfil our hope for the introduction of an efficient civil administration into the country.

OPIMUM SMUGGLING AT SHANGHAI. EFFORTS AT SUPPRESSION A PARCE.

The Police Commissioner's report for October, which is published in the Shanghai Municipal Gazette, contains an important statement with regard to opium. The Commissioner says that the present efforts to suppress the evil are a pure farce. Large quantities of opium are being smuggled into the Settlement by train and steamers. He urges the necessity for the drastic searching of trains and boats; also proper supervision in the western provinces from where it has been proved that the drug comes. Opium smoking is now almost as prevalent as it was before prohibition, and there is no difficulty in procuring the drug wherever it is required. A consequent increase of crime is noticeable. Robbery, extortion and bribery are rampant.

PROGRESS IN CANTON. RESULTS OF LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

The following extract is from the Report of the Commissioner of Customs at Canton, for the year 1919, just issued—

In November, 1918 a Municipal Council was established, with Mr. Yang Yung-ai and Mr. Wei Pan-ping as its administrative directors. As a start in the improvement of traffic facilities in the city the following programme was drawn up: (1) to demolish the city wall and its gates, 13 in all, leaving two northern gates for the protection of the Tschun's yamen; (2) to build main roads, public gardens and markets; (3) to establish industrial factories for the absorption of the poor and the destitute. The work of demolishing the old city wall was commenced on the western section. This ancient and famous structure consisted of an inner and an outer wall, the former having been erected about 800 years ago and the latter, known as the new city wall, having been built some 300 years later. The entire structure has now been demolished except for a few hundred yards on each side of the Five-Storeyed Pagoda, in the vicinity of the Northern Gate, which have been left intact. It has been decided by the Municipal Council that the site hitherto occupied by this ancient structure shall be utilised for the construction of a fine, broad, well-made modern road, on which it is intended to lay down tramway lines with a view to introducing a modern tramway system. This new main road will also be sufficiently wide to supply a long-felt need for motor traffic, which is now being gradually introduced into Canton by modern progressive men. The width of this road will be from 80 to 100 feet, and the entire length about 6 miles. A distance of over two miles in the south-eastern section has already been macadamized, and the completed road was formally opened to jurisdiction and motor traffic by the authorities on the 10th October. With the completion of this road and the erection of more imposing modern buildings, Canton will become a very attractive city, and the Municipal Council is deserving of every praise for the progressive spirit which has shown and the quiet determination and perseverance with which it has carried on its excellent reforms in the face of much ignorant obstruction and almost insurmountable difficulties.

ANTI-JAPANESE BOYCOTT AT CANTON. THE WORKING OF A "GENUINE PUBLIC OPINION."

The Commissioner of Customs at Canton, in his annual report for 1919, just published, observes—
Underlying the boycott of Japanese goods, which is merely the symbol of a weak nation's disapproval of certain political action on the part of other nations, there is the leaven of a political force in China which has hitherto been non-existent or negligible in the arena of foreign politics. The "man in the street" in China has hitherto taken no interest whatever in China's foreign policy, and on the few occasions when he has appeared to do so it has been as the instigator of interested officialdom which has known how to represent the question at issue in a light which reflects on the individual's own private interests. But a change has come over China and it does not require a close observer to detect the working of a genuine "public opinion" and sense of patriotism under the form of a trade boycott.

EX-BOY-EMPEROR'S PROJECTED MARRIAGE. \$1,500,000 REQUIRED FOR WEDDING EXPENSES.

In an audience with the President the other day, Mr. Shih Shu, the Guardian of the T'ing House, informed the Chief Executive that the T'ing House has decided to celebrate the wedding ceremony of the ex-Boy-Emperor Hsuan Tung next year and that a sum of one million dollars and a half is required for the expenses of the wedding ceremony. As the T'ing House is short of funds, Mr. Shih Shu asked the Government to give what financial aid it can so as to show good treatment to the T'ing House. In reply, the President told Mr. Shih that the Government is under obligation to supply funds for the needs of the ex-Imperial House, but before he could give any definite promise, he must first obtain the sanction of the Cabinet. The President also advised the T'ing House to put down the unnecessary expenses as much as it can in the celebration of the ex-Boy-Emperor's wedding ceremony.—*Peking Daily News.*

AMERICAN FACTORIES FOR CHINA.

We take the following from the Shanghai Gazette:—
Determined to compete with the Japanese for trade in China, businessmen in America have decided to establish factories and mills in China, thereby diminishing transportation expenses and making use of cheapness of Chinese labour. The above information has been received by American commercial houses in Shanghai and the local firms are under instructions to make further investigation and to report the results of the scheme. American businessmen and manufacturers are now paying particular attention to trade expansion in China, which is said to be attributable to the results of the election. According to the scheme, cities in the interior, where raw products are procurable will be selected for American factories, mills, and other industrial enterprises.

SUPREME COURT.

(BEFORE THE ACTING CHIEF JUSTICE
(MR. H. E. POLLOCK)).

TIN PLATES JUDGMENT.

Judgment was delivered by His Honour yesterday morning, in the case of the Highland Pacific Trading Company, v. Fung Pang. In this case Mr. Drummond, for the petitioners, claimed damages from the respondent for a breach of contract in respect to a consignment of 1,000 cases of tin plates, which petitioners had refused to accept on the grounds that they were damaged and unfit for the market. The substance of the claim was that, during the loading process, 800 of the damaged cases had been placed aboard the lighter from the godown before the damage was discovered by the petitioners' compradore. On this being pointed out the defendants said they would accept responsibility for the 200 cases still in the godown, but refused to recognise any obligation for the 800 cases already aboard.

The Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., represented the defendant.

His Honour, in delivering judgment, said it had been agreed that the whole 1,000 cases were of uniform quality. The 200 cases in the godown were originally in no worse condition than the 800 which were taken out on the lighter. The latter might have suffered some small deterioration from the sojourn for 11 days in the lighter before being returned to the godown, but that could not very seriously affect the whole 800, and, in any case, the question was whether they were of merchantable quality at the date of delivery. Mr. Lamert for the plaintiffs condemned the lot in the godown as non-merchantable (1) upon the appearance of the cases; (2) because it happened that the contents of one case, the only one he examined, and suffered water damage. Similarly he condemned the 800 cases in the lighter (1) on the condition of the cases and (2) upon examination of 21 cases of which he found the contents to be more or less damaged. He did not attempt to assess the percentage of damage and he admitted that on a claim for damage he would have examined 10 per cent. But he in fact opened only 22 cases, out of 1,000—slightly over 2 per cent. They had on the other side the evidence of Captain Arthur, of Messrs. Goddard and Douglas. He opened 40 cases out of 200, or 20 per cent. In only four cases he found the contents at all damaged, and in this the damage was trifling; 38 plates had a few slight spots of rust which could be wiped off with an oil rag and which had caused no corrosion. He estimated the damage at 85 per cent, or .04 cents per case. The evidence for the complainants was to the effect that goods of this kind, if water-damaged, deteriorated very rapidly. If these plates had been so seriously damaged that they were rejected in April, their condition should obviously have been very much worse in July, three months later. Witness claimed a very considerable experience with tin plates, and his evidence was clear and business-like. The 800 cases were sold by complainants "with all faults" by public auction on May 5th for \$10.50 a case. But the two 200 cases which were sold by auction, as tin plates simply, by the defendants on the 23rd August, fetched \$11.30 a case, which appeared to have been the market price on or about that date. He thought that complainants' mistake had been that, having intended his purchase for resale in some special contract of which the defendants had no notice, he desired to set too high a standard for the goods he was buying. Mr. Lamert, of course, strenuously contended that the goods were not merchantable though he finally admitted in cross-examination that they were merchantable as tin plates simply. If the complainant had desired high quality as a special condition of the goods, it was incumbent on him to make this clear to the other party of the contract before-hand. Again, the goods were spot cargo, and there was no reason why the defendants should not have examined them before contracting to purchase. In his opinion the complainant, by selling the 800 cases as he did, dealt with them in a manner inconsistent with the ownership of the defendants. His Lordship cited the case of Chapman v. Morten M. & W. 534, and said that with respect to the complainant's action in selling the goods there could not be any question of any agency by necessity.

He gave judgment for the defendants with costs, and made an order that \$2,176, which represented the proceeds of the 200 cases of tin plates sold by the defendants to be returned to the complainants. The sum of \$120, which the defendants had paid into the Court was also to be returned to the defendants under this order.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

ALLEGED POSSESSION OF CONTRABAND.

MAGISTRATE AND SOLICITOR.

At the Magistrate's yesterday, the hearing was continued, before Mr. G. N. Orme, in the case in which a Chinese was charged with the unlawful possession, on a trading junk, of a quantity of ammunition and opium; and, another, who was previously discharged on a similar count, was charged with exporting the contraband without a licence.

Mr. C. F. Mason, solicitor, who appeared for the defence, said that if the charge was to be proceeded with against the second man, then his client ought to be discharged. The Police could not have a double-barrelled charge of exporting and possession of the same contraband against two different men. If the man was charged with exporting then he was in possession, not his client.

Inspector Willis remarked that both the men were on the junk.

Mr. Mason: But the other man accepts the responsibility. My client denies all knowledge.

The Magistrate observed that Mr. Mason's argument was premature. Both could be equally guilty—one for exporting and one for possession. If a firm engaged a man in an unlawful trade and the man had knowledge of it, both the man and the firm would be equally guilty.

Mr. Mason: That is so.

The Magistrate: The amount of opium is really negligible. The most important point is the ammunition.

The second defendant went into the witness-box.

Mr. Orme: Was there any opium or ammunition in the cabin occupied by the other man?

Mr. Mason: There is no evidence that the man went into the cabin.

Mr. Orme: Let the man give his evidence.

Witness said that he was in charge of the junk.

Mr. Orme: In whose cabin was the ammunition found?

Mr. Mason: This question should have been put at the first hearing. You then told him that if there was not sufficient evidence against first defendant you would convict this witness, although you had previously discharged him. He is giving evidence on oath and said he knew nothing about it.

Mr. Orme: We have no evidence on oath. This is an unfortunate thing about this court. We have only a declaration.

Mr. Mason: You can charge the man with perjury.

Mr. Orme: I am here to find out the whole truth.

Mr. Mason: You are here to find the truth on the law of evidence.

Mr. Orme: I have to decide what are the rules of evidence.

Mr. Mason: You must decide the rules of evidence in accordance with the ordinary practice in the English courts.

Mr. Orme observed that he hoped Mr. Mason would defer his remarks till the witness had finished.

The witness said he did not examine the cabin. He had no knowledge of either the opium or ammunition.

Mr. Orme: It is quite clear to my mind that the man is not going to say what he knows. I suppose he is afraid. It is no use questioning him about it. (To defendant) As you are unable to tell me anything about it you had better go back to the dock. It occurs to me that the man knows more than he wishes to say.

Inspector Willis. My candid opinion is that he knew about the contraband.

Mr. Orme discharged Mr. Mason's client, and as regards the other man, said he was reluctant to convict him although he was of the opinion that the junk was being used for smuggling. He reserved his decision.

(BEFORE THE ACTING CHIEF JUSTICE (MR. H. E. POLLOCK)).

CAPTAIN JONES'S CLAIM GRANTED.

Judgment was given yesterday morning in favour of the plaintiff, in the case of Capt. F. W. Jones, master mariner, v. The Cheong On Steamship Company, of Hongkong, which was heard on Wednesday. In this action, Capt. Jones claimed back pay, and pay in lieu of notice, amounting to \$647.50, being the balance due to him in respect of an increment granted by an award of May 27th, 1920.

Mr. J. H. Gardiner appeared for the respondents, and Mr. Crew for the petitioner.

His Honour in delivering judgment said that on the question of costs arising out of the amended plea, he found that the plaintiff must defray all extra costs that the amendment had occasioned to the defendants. In respect to the claims for damages he was prepared to grant the claims for the plaintiff in full. Plaintiff's engagement was governed by the award announced just after his dismissal. It might have been different had the respondent shown that petitioner had any action on his part, forgo his right to the increment, but this they had failed to do, and he had no alternative but to find a verdict for the plaintiff for the full amount of his claim, subject to the costs excepted above.

KOWLOON SHOOTING AFFRAY.

SEPOY CHARGED WITH ATTEMPTED MURDER.

At the Whitfield Barracks, Kowloon, yesterday morning, a Court Martial was held presided over by Lt. Col. Wyndham of the 2nd Battalion Wiltshire Regiment. The other members of the Court were Major T. M. Wakefield, D.S.O., H.K.S.B., R.G.A., Major G. de S. H. Middlemass, of the 22nd Punjabis, Major G. de Huquet, of the Wiltshires, Capt. C. S. Doddwell, of the H.K.S.B., R.G.A., Lieut. T. B. Golding, R.G.A., and Lieut. A. J. Samut, Wiltshires.

Capt. J. M. Murphy, H.K.S.B., R.G.A., was the Judge Advocate, and Capt. C. Leslie Smith, of the 22nd Punjabis, prosecuted.

The prisoner was No. 3215, Sepoy Gulam Mahi Uddi, of the 22nd Punjabis, and he was charged under the Indian Army Act, Section 42, with attempting to commit murder against a person subject to military law in that he, at Kowloon, on September 27th, shot No. 801 Havildar Ghulam Hassan, of the 22nd Punjabis, with intent to kill. There were alternate charges of causing grievous hurt and quitting guard in time of peace without leave.

Evidence was given to the effect that prisoner asked Badan Singh, who was in command of the guard at Whitfield Barracks, for permission to go to the latrine on three occasions and it was granted. On the fourth occasion permission was refused and when the Indian officer of the day visited the guard prisoner reported Badan Singh, who informed the officer the reason why he withheld permission. The officer then ordered Badan Singh to bring prisoner before his Company Commander if he gave further trouble. On the morning of the affray prisoner was seen cleaning his rifle and when ordered to put it away, replied that it was rusty and he wished to clean it. A few minutes later a bugler reported that he had seen prisoner load his rifle. Badan Singh went to the prisoner who ran away and was followed by some guards who were armed, but who were given orders not to fire unless prisoner fired. Prisoner was standing seventy yards away, and did not look like a man who had run amok and did not appear to be abnormally excited. Prisoner was ordered to put his rifle down; he refused to do so and ordered the jemadar not to come any closer. Prisoner shouted out for Subadar Madan Khan and the C.O., Capt. Bourdillon, then came on the scene and ordered prisoner to put the rifle down but he refused. Prisoner next fired a shot which struck Havildar Gulam Hassan on the foot. The party opened fire and prisoner dropped down. He was examined and his right arm was found shattered.

The sentence of the Court will be promulgated in due course.

CHINESE DETECTIVE AND TRAM CONDUCTOR.

CHARGE OF ASSAULT DISBELIEVED.

A Chinese detective accused the conductor of tram-car No. 20, before Mr. N. L. Smith, yesterday, of assaulting him. The defendant was represented by Mr. M. H. Turner.

The complainant said that on November 15th, about 9.30 a.m., he took the car at Causeway Bay to proceed to West Point. As the car passed the Central Market, he noticed the defendant pick up from the floor of the car, a roll of bank notes. Complainant informed the defendant that he was a detective, and asked him to show him the notes, but the defendant refused, saying that it had nothing to do with witness. Defendant said that he would hand the money in at the Tramway Company's office, and the owner could claim it there. Witness insisted that he should be shown the notes, and as the defendant still refused, he held him by the front of his coat, whereupon the defendant struck him over the right eye, leaving a mark. The argument continued as far as Kennedy Town.

Cross-examined, by Mr. Turner, complainant said it was true that the car was pulled up suddenly at the end of Queen's Road West on account of the queue. The driver of the car asked witness to release the defendant, telling him that any difference between them could be dealt with by the Tramway Co.

Mr. Turner told the Magistrate that it was the practice of tram conductors when they found any money on the cars to hand it in at the office, and an advertisement would be inserted in the papers. After a time, if the money was not claimed, it was given to the conductor who picked it up. In this case \$15 was picked up by the defendant.

The defendant said that while he and the complainant were arguing, the driver stopped the car by suddenly applying the brake. This caused the car to jolt, and it was possible that the complainant injured his eye when he was thrown forward. After the complainant told him that he was a detective, he showed the notes to him. The complainant gave witness a piece of paper with his name on it. Witness attached it to the bank notes, and handed them at the office. The complainant went to the terminus at Kennedy Town in the car, and returned to it as far as the Central Market, when after taking witness' number, he left.

The Magistrate said that he did not believe that after having been assaulted, the complainant alleged he was, he would have remained in the car so long. He discharged the defendant.

ROYAL ARTILLERY ASSOCIATION.

HONGKONG BRANCH FORMED.

A Hongkong branch of the Royal Artillery Association was formed last night at a meeting held at the R.A. Theatre. Colonel Loring, C.M.G., D.S.O., presided. Capt. Oliver acted as Hon. Secretary, and amongst others present were Lieut.-Colonel Crose, Major Hickling, Major Wakefield, Major Bagnall, Major Downing, Major Saunders, Capt. Davies, Bristow, Hewitt, Mortimer, Lieut. Chester, Lovegrove, Thornton, Moggeridge and Messrs. L. S. Greenhill and W. J. Rozer.

The Chairman addressed the gathering on the objects of the Association, stating that it was a very big thing which would embrace every branch of the Artillery and ex-artillery men. The Association had its central being at Home and this was to be a branch. The Association had for its aim the fostering of the comradeship of the great war and the unification of all existing societies all over the world to look after the interests of the past, present and future members of the Association. The general policy would be non-political and non-sectarian and the Association would assist in, not only the continuance of comradeship, but, financially, in special cases, and look after the general welfare of the members. The main object of course, was the maintaining of an esprit de corps. An information bureau would be established to enable members to keep in touch with old comrades. Of the subscriptions, 25 per cent. would have to be paid to the reserve fund at home and the remainder would be used in connection with the local branch. The Home Association would take over the U.A. war commemoration fund which was still in existence. The local branch would try to form a social club. There were many ex-artillery men in Hongkong with whom the Association wished to get into touch, and he hoped all would join.

The new Committee elected was as follows:—

Chairman, Col. Loring; Vice-Chairman, Brig-General MacNaughten; Hon. Secretary and Treasurer, Mr. McNab Wilson; Committee, Mr. Gur. Watson (serving W.O.), Bdr. Woods (serving soldier) and two demobilized soldiers to be appointed later.

The subscription was fixed at \$2 for the first year.

All those present were enrolled as members.

SPORT.

CRICKET.

HONGKONG C.C. v. C.R.C.

The following will represent The Hongkong Cricket Club in the League match series the Chinese Recreation Club, to be played on the Hongkong Club ground tomorrow, commencing at 2.15 p.m.:—W. O. D. Turner (capt.), F. H. Farthing, L. D. McNicol, W. H. Drummond, L. G. Davies, Lyon Brown, J. C. Fletcher, H. E. Taylor, R. A. Green, W. J. Dince, C. Blaker.

C.S.C.C. v. KOWLOON C.C.

The following will represent the Civil Service on the Kowloon ground at 2.15 p.m. tomorrow:—R. E. O. Bird (capt.), A. E. Wood, R. C. Mitchell, P. T. Lumbe, F. de Borne, H. E. Strange, W. Chisholm, F. Brockbank, E. B. Reed, Lt. Hake R.N., C. J. Tacchi.

FOOTBALL.

KOWLOON F.C. v. AMBROSIO.

The following will represent the Kowloon Football Club in their 1st division League match versus H.M.S. Ambrosio, tomorrow on Nany "B" ground, kick off 4 p.m.:—W. Crocker, B. Wheeler, P. R. Besley, J. Coupland, A. Weyman, T. L. Knight, W. Taylor, C. E. Millard, R. E. Townsend, F. Evelyn, K. Mason. Reserve, F. Clemo.

OPIUM SEIZURES.

Revenue Officer, Ward made a seizure of 1,700 taels of prepared opium on board the *Kaiyo Maru* at midnight on Wednesday. Some time later the same officer seized 370 taels of opium on the *Falshan* and 20,000 cigarettes on the *Truongki*.

ENTERING A HOUSE.

MISTOOK THE NUMBER.

Before Mr. G. N. Orme, yesterday, Inspector Kent, of No. 2 Police Station, charged two Chinese with entering a house in Prince's East, occupied by a Japanese family, on Wednesday night, for an unlawful purpose.

The defendants pleaded that they had entered the house by mistake. They were looking for a friend who lived in the vicinity.

The Magistrate disbelieved the story and convicted the defendants. The Inspector proved a previous conviction against the second defendant, and the Magistrate passed sentence of six weeks and three months' hard labour respectively.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

CORRECT

DRESS WEAR

FOR MEN

DRESS SHIRTS

From \$4.50 each.

IRISH LINEN COLLARS

All shapes \$5.50 dozen.

TIES and SOCKS

WHITE WAISTCOATS

SILK MUFFLERS

PATENT PUMPS

WHITE GLOVES

DICKS

PATENT UNIVERSAL SIZE PACKING
STEAM AND HYDRAULIC.

The most useful and efficient packing known.

SOLE AGENTS:

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

HONGKONG.

THE COLUMBIA RECORD

No. 270

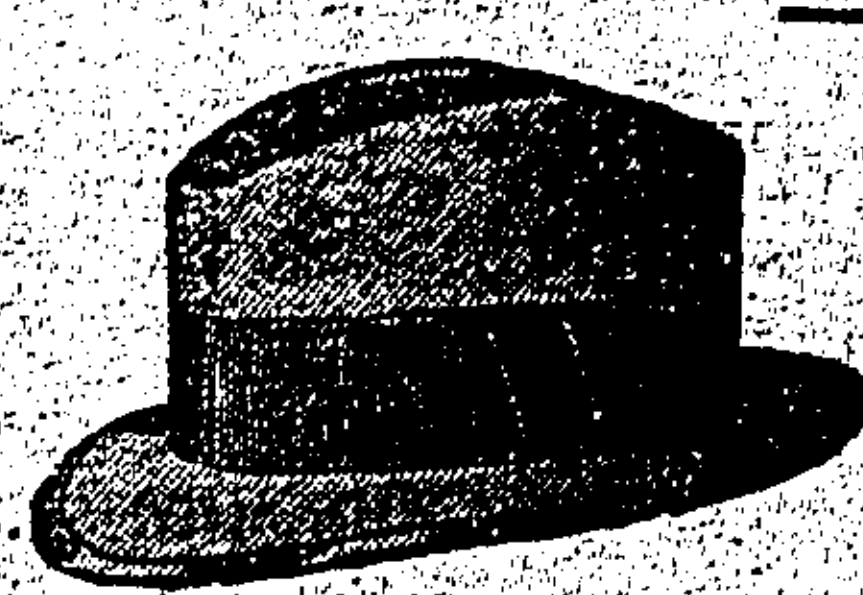
"EIGHTSOME REEL" &
"FOURSOME REEL"SERVES AS A PRACTICE FOR
ST. ANDREW'S BALL
AT YOUR OWN HOME.

Obtainable only at

The Anderson Music Co., Ltd.

Wm. Powell

TELEPHONE 246



JUST RECEIVED

a new consignment of

FELT HATS

MADE BY

GLYN & CO.,

44, Old Bond St.,

LONDON, W.

LATEST STYLES NOW SHOWING IN
SOFT FELTS, CAPS, STRAWS AND THE

POPULAR VELOUR

WE INVITE INSPECTION.

Wm. POWELL, Ltd.,

Gentlemen's High-Class Outfitters.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

THE "JASPER CLARK" CHALLENGE
CUP will be played for at Fanning on
November 27th. Conditions—36 holes Medal
Play from scratch on Old Course. First entries
Compulsory choose their own partners.
L. S. GREENHILL,
Hon. Secretary.
Hongkong, November 24th, 1920. [1830]

SOCIETY OF ST. VINCENT
DE PAUL.

OUR POOR DAY

STREET SALE OF ROSES
1st DECEMBER, 1920

BE GENEROUS
FOR THE SAKE OF
HONGKONG'S POOR

The Society's Expenditure
on
RELIEF TO THE POOR
and on the
EDUCATION OF THE CHILDREN
OF THE POOR
now amounts to over
\$1,000 a month.

THE SOCIETY'S 37TH ANNUAL

BAZAAR

will be held on
5th DECEMBER.
Under the distinguished patronage of
H.E. THE GOVERNOR & LADY STUBBS.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION
COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

FROM KOBE AND MOBI.

THE Steamship

"NAMSING"
having arrived from the above ports, Consignees
of cargo by her are hereby informed that all
goods are being landed at their risk into the
hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of
the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown
Company, Limited, whence, and/or from the
wharves, delivery may be obtained.
Goods not cleared by the 1st Dec. will
be subject to rent.
All broken, chafed and damaged packages are
to be left in the Godowns where they must be
examined. Claims against the steamer must be
presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise
they will not be recognized.
No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in
any case whatever.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, November 24th, 1920. [1836]

CHRISTMAS AND
NEW YEAR.

1920/1921.

CABARET DINNER DANCES will be held

as follows—
DECEMBER 24th, CHRISTMAS EVE
REFULGE BAY HOTEL.
DECEMBER 25th, CHRISTMAS NIGHT
HONGKONG HOTEL.
DECEMBER 27th, BOXING DAY
REFULGE BAY HOTEL.
DECEMBER 31st, NEW YEAR'S EVE
REFULGE BAY HOTEL.

Patrons are kindly requested to make table
reservations early in view of the fact that
accommodation is limited.
Alterations at the REFULGE BAY HOTEL are
being carried out with a view to doubling the
room capacity for dancing; such alterations
will be completed before the above dates.
J. H. MAGGART,
Manager. [1838]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions
from W. M. HUMPHREYS, Esq., to
sell by Public Auction,
On SATURDAY,
November 27th, 1920, commencing at 2.15 p.m.,
at No. 1, Stewart Terrace, The Peak,
The

VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

etc.,
therein contained.
As follows—
HALL—Teakwood Hatstand, Blackwood
Side Table, Chair, etc., etc.
DRAWING ROOM—Oyster-shell Sofa,
Arm-chair, Occasional Chair (Gilt), Crawford
milk Blackwood Curio Cabinet, Tea Table
and Stands, Water Colours, Engravings, A
number of Lots Chinese Curio, Brass Ware,
etc., Brass Fender, Brass Scuttle, etc., Fire Car-
pets, Curtains, etc.
DINING ROOM—Jacobean Dining
Room Suite—Large Dinner Service, Electro-
plated and Glass Ware, Tea and Coffee Service,
etc.
BED ROOMS—Tweed Teakwood Bedroom
Suite.
Enamelled Twin Bedsteads, Wardrobes, Wash-
stands, Toilet Tables, etc., Bed and Table Linen,
Blankets, Hot Room Cupboards and Fittings,
Bath Room and Kitchen Utensils,
And
Enamelled Baths and Lavatory Basins,
Electric Ceiling Fans and Fittings, Iron Safe,
Victrola with Records, Toy Flute, etc.
Full Particulars from Catalogue.
On view Friday, 26th, and day of Sale.
Terms—Cash.
HUGHES & ROUGH,
Auctioneers. [1816]

INTIMATIONS

WILKINSON HEYWOOD & CLARK LTD.

Varnish, Paint & Colour Manufacturers.

MR. LEUNG TEN KWAI is no longer
connected with this Company, and his
authority to sign our name is hereby cancelled.
F. C. BANHAM,
Manager in the Far East,
Hongkong.
Hongkong November 24th, 1920. [1830]

HONGKONG GYMKHANA CLUB.

THE FIFTH GYMKHANA MEETING
will be held (weather permitting) at the
HAPPY VALLEY on SATURDAY, NOVEMBER
27th, commencing at 3 p.m.
The Charge for Admission will be \$1 for others
than Members of the Hongkong Jockey Club
or GYMKHANA CLUB.
Soldiers and Sailors in uniform Half-Price.
The Committee invite the Ladies of Hongkong
to be present.
Hongkong, November 24th, 1920. [1832]

HONGKONG WAR MEMORIAL.

THE HONGKONG WAR MEMORIAL
COMMITTEE, INVITE Architects and
Designers to submit DESIGNS in Competition
for a MEMORIAL to be erected on the site
adjoining Royal Square, opposite the Hong-
kong Club.
Intending Competitors, who must be British
Subjects resident in the Colony, should apply
to the undersigned at the General Post Office,
not later than the 1st of December, 1920, for
full particulars and copies of rules.
M. J. BREEN,
Honorary Secretary,
Hongkong War Memorial Committee.
Hongkong, November 24th, 1920. [1833]

ITALIAN CONVENT.

BAZAAR—BAZAAR—BAZAAR.

On SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 27th, 1920,
and the following day,
Commencing each day at 10 a.m.

Ladies' Dresses, Children's Frocks, Table
Covers, Handkerchiefs, Cushions, Photo Frames
and Fancy Articles.

In a large variety of styles.
N.B.—No ticket can be exchanged for
Souvenir if presented after 28th November,
1920, after which date the Bazaar will be closed.

SHOOTING STAR—MAY POLE.

Children's Stall of Xmas Toys, Dolls, Balls
etc. Sweets and Confectionery of every des-
cription.
Ladies and Gentlemen cordially invited. All
Children welcomed.
[1834]

G. R.

PUBLIC AUCTION

THE Undersigned have received instructions
to sell by Public Auction,
On TUESDAY,
the 7th December, 1920, at 11 a.m. within the
Canal, at Naval Depot, Kowloon,
H.M. TUG "ST. SAMSON".
Length between perpendiculars ... 135 ft. 0 in.
Breadth, extreme ... 30 " 0 "
Depth (under side of 6 in. Bar Keel
to Upper Deck) ... 16 " 7 1/2 "
Tonnage according to British
Rules, Gross ... 451 " 0 tons
Nominal Displacement ... 18 " 10 in.
At mean draft ... 10 " 9 in.
Where ... Hongkong
Built ... When ... September, 1919,
By whom H.K. W. P. Dock Co., Ltd.
Materials of Construction—
Wood ... Fittings in Cabins, etc.
Iron ... General Fittings on Deck, etc.
Steel ... Hull, Bulkheads, etc.
Decks ... Forecastle, Upper and Lower

A single screw steel steamer of L.H.P. 1,200
fitted with internal electric lighting at 100
Volts.
Has under Lloyd's survey. 100 A.L. for
towing purposes.
Port of Registry, Hongkong.
To be sold as she now lies at H.M. Dockyard,
Hongkong. A detailed list of fittings to be sold
with the Ship may be seen at the Offices of the
Naval Store Officer, H.M. Dockyard, Hong-
kong, and structural and other particulars can
be obtained from the Chief Engineer, H.M.
Dockyard, Hongkong.
The Vessel is now on view between the hours
of 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. Inspecting orders can be
obtained on application to the undersigned.
On presenting inspecting orders to the Pier
Master in the Dockyard the persons named
thereon will be conveyed to and from the Ship.
The Ship may not be boarded from a private
boat.

HUGHES & ROUGH.

By Appointment Auctioneers to the
Admiralty. [1806]

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE

CHINE

(A FRENCH BANK).

CAPITAL PAID-UP AND SURPLUS

FR. 106,000,000.00

THE organization of the Bank enables it to
open CURRENT ACCOUNTS and to
accept FIXED DEPOSITS in local currency
and ANY FOREIGN CURRENCY.

These accounts and deposits may be converted
AT ANY TIME without ANY CHARGE
in ANY OTHER CURRENCY.

Apply for terms and particulars—
HONGKONG BRANCH,
Queen's Building 5, Colston Rd.
[1848]

NOTICE

THE BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE

CHINE has to inform the holders of the
TEMPORARY BONDS of the Credit National
1919, which have been subscribed through us,
that same must be EXCHANGED in our Paris
Office for Definite Bonds before March 1921.
[1782]

PREPAID "WANTED"

ADVERTISEMENTS.

ADVERTISEMENTS of the "Wanted"

variety will be inserted under the above

special heading at a charge of

\$1.00 FOR THREE INSERTIONS

if they do not exceed 25 words in number

and are prepaid.

An additional charge of 50 cents will be

made if the instructions for insertion are not

accompanied by cash.

Advertisements requiring their advertisements

under this head must give instructions accord-

ingly, otherwise the advertisements will be

regarded as intended to be displayed and

charged at the usual rates.

Letters are lying at this Office for

Boxes P. Q. AD. AP. AW. BF.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY

COMPETENT TYPIST AND STENO-

GRAPHICER for local Shipping Office.

Apply—Box No. 1831.

Care of "Daily Press" Office.

[1831]

TO LET.

TWO LARGE ROOMS to let for Office

14, Des Vaux Road Central, Top Floor.

Apply to—Box No. 1.

Care of "Daily Press" Office.

[1788]

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING

CORPORATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT

PROVISIONAL CERTIFICATE No.

49331 dated 1st July, 1907 for 15 shares Nos.

87583 to 87597 inclusive all registered in the

name of Mrs. Encarnacion Loyaga has been

LOST or STOLEN, and should this certificate

not be produced to the Bank before the 1st day

of December, 1920, a new Certificate for the

shares will be issued and the aforesaid Pro-

visional Certificate No. 49331 will be thereaf-

ter treated by this Corporation as NULL and

VOID.

By Order of the Court of Directors,
N. J. STARR,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, November 1st, 1920. [1708]

NOTICE.

MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS.

THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS

is now in need of CHINESE

STUDENTS who have been trained either at

the Universities or Higher Technical Schools in

China or abroad on the following subjects—

General Railway Administration, Accounting,

Traffic, Workshop, and Store Management, Rail-

way Laws and Regulations, Railway Statistics,

Civil Engineering, Mechanical Engineering,

Railway Engineering, Bridge design and con-

struction, Surveying, Drafting, Machinery,

Hydraulic Engineering or Car Manufacturing,

Signal Engineering, Testing of Materials, etc.

Applicants shall send in their applications

together with their diplomas, certificates, and

publications, if any, not later than the 31st

of December, 1920, to the following address—

Mr. CHENG HUNG-NIEN,
Director of Railway Department,
Ministry of Communications, Peking.

Every application must contain the address of

the applicant. Non-residents of Peking need

not file their applications in person.

Suitable positions will be given to successful

candidates.

Unsuccessful candidates will have their

diplomas, and other documents returned to

them according to the address in the applica-

tion. [1721]

AVIS OFFICIEL

Relatif au recrutement d'agents techniques

Chinois pour le chemin de fer.

La question des chemins de fer devient

plus importante que jamais dans tous les

pays. A l'étranger cette question a acquis un

développement considérable et jusqu'à présent

en Chine, elle ne permet pas de comparer notre

projet à ceux des autres pays. C'est pourquoi

notre intention est de modifier et d'améliorer

nos méthodes actuelles, soit qu'il s'agisse des

lignes déjà terminées, soit en ce qui concerne

celles dont les travaux ne sont pas encore com-

mencés. Nous avons donc besoin de nombreux

agents techniques pour l'administration, l'exploita-

INTIMATION

IDEAL

BEVERAGES

Watson's

DRY GINGER

ALE

There is something quite unique

about its "dryness." Most re-

freshing and invigorating.

Watson's

PYERIS

Sparkling Mineral Table Water.

Healthful and refreshing. Blends

excellently with Whisky.

Watson's

FORMAZONE

Refreshing, invigorating and

stimulating.

The temperance Champagne

An ideal beverage for tennis

parties.

A. S. WATSON &

CO., LTD.

AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS.

TELEPHONE 438.

Hongkong Office: 101, Des Vaux Rd. C.

London Office: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, NOVEMBER 25th, 1920.

A NEW STORM BREWING

IN CHINA?

The promulgation by the President of

China of "the restoration of peace" has

been very quickly followed by disturbing

reports in Chinese circles in the North of

the imminence of another storm, and in

this connection the escape of "Little Hsu"

from the Japanese Legation in which he

had been given asylum after the

overthrow of the Anfu faction, to

which he belonged, is assumed to

have great significance. It is hinted

that an intrigue is on foot for the

restoration to power of TIAN CHU-JI, for

which Hsu's escape and WANG I-TANG's

activities at Shanghai are intended to be

preliminaries. The Japanese Legation

naturally comes in for much criticism

from the Chinese Press for allowing Hsu

to leave the Legation. The explanation

given by the Japanese Minister to the

Chinese Government is not satisfactory.

After the fugitive had escaped from

his place of asylum, the Japanese Minister

informed the Chinese Government that

General Hsu Su-ming had repeatedly

communicated to him his desire to

withdraw from the refuge of the Legation

and to leave the Legation guard compound,

which had been his place of shelter, and

that on each occasion the Japanese

Minister had strongly urged the refugee

to reconsider the matter. The Minister,

of course, had no right to detain him

against his wish; and, according to Mr.

ORATA's report to the Chinese Government,

General Hsu "who was in the Legation

compound on the night of the 14th inst.,

was not visible next morning, and could

not be discovered in the compound." He

went, apparently, without a "by your

leave" or a word of thanks for the

hospitality which had been accorded him.

That is the remarkable feature of the

explanation. When the Japanese Minister

notified the Chinese Government on August

9th that General Hsu and nine other per-

sons prominently identified with the Anfu

movement, had thrown themselves, one

after another, into the Legation, seeking

refuge, and that he, in considera-

tion of "well-established international

practices" had decided to give them due

protection and accommodation in the

compound of the Legation Guard, he

added: "They have at the same time been

warned entirely to refrain during their

sojourn from, concerning themselves in

any way in politics, and moreover they

CABLES.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH BROTHER'S AGENCY.)

BOMBAY MILLS STRIKE.
MEN RETURN TO WORK.

BOMBAY, November 23rd.

Work has been resumed at the Sassoon Mills.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, November 23rd.

The death is announced of the Rt. Hon. Jesse Collings, who represented Bordesley (Birmingham) in Parliament for a number of years and was the father of the late Mr. Chamberlain.

EARLIER CABLES.

HOME RULE BILL.

SECOND READING DEBATE IN HOUSE OF LORDS.

LONDON, November 23rd.

Events in Dublin have created a most unfavourable atmosphere for the second reading debate of the Home Rule Bill which will begin in the House of Lords to-day. It is felt that the result, whatever it may be, cannot fail to be far-reaching in importance to Ireland, Great Britain and the Empire alike. Most competent observers agree that it is impossible to forecast the result with certainty. Hence, the Government is unduly anxious to secure a full attendance of members. Most of the prominent Peers are participating in the debate, including the Lord Chancellor, who opens the discussion, Viscount Morley, and Viscount Grey of Fallodon, who is expected to make an especially weighty contribution.

Baron Clifford of Chudleigh has given notice of a motion that the bill be submitted to an Irish referendum in order to assume the form acceptable to them. The division on the second reading is expected on November 25th.

OBJECTS OF THE MASSAGE.

LONDON.

The House of Lords was crowded to-day on the occasion of the second reading of the Home Rule Bill. Mr. Lloyd George, Mr. Bonar Law and Sir Edward Carson occupying seats round the steps of the Throne.

The Lord Chancellor (Lord Birkenhead) reviewed the measure at length, and read a letter from Sir Edward Carson saying that Ulster was prepared to accept the bill and to work it loyally.

Lord Birkenhead denied that the English people wanted to deny to Irishmen anything to which they were entitled and emphasised the fact that the scope of the bill offered to Ireland a greater degree of self-government than any Irish leader had ever claimed until the republic was demanded. Referring to events in Dublin on Sunday, Lord Birkenhead declared that the primary object of the measure was to intimidate the courts-martial and capture documents. A great capture was recently made of most secret and vital documents pertaining to Sinn Fein military and revolutionary organisations, and the authorities intended to make the fullest use of the documents. Lord Birkenhead announced that the Government would not accept responsibility for such a repeal. Not a single Unionist Cabinet Minister was prepared to take that course. He said that the only danger to the bill was the possibility of a coalition between those who think that the bill has gone too far and others who think that it has not gone far enough. Lord Birkenhead said that the secondary object of selecting November 21st for the outages was the belief that they would influence a section of opinion in the legislature. It was at a critical stage of the bill in the House of Commons that the attempt on Viscount French's life was made. Lord Birkenhead declared that the extremists were being beaten. The issue was already going against them. The other day he was shown a communication from a local Sinn Fein organisation to the Sinn Fein Headquarters asking that the branch be granted dispensation from attacking policemen for two months, because the pursuit had become increasingly dangerous. He pointed out that if the bill was not passed, the Home Rule Act of 1914 would automatically become operative when the Treaty with Turkey was ratified. It was impossible to put the 1914 Act in operation. If the present bill was not passed, the only alternative was to repeal the 1914 Act.

SITUATION IN GREECE.

ATTITUDE OF GREAT BRITAIN AND FRANCE.

PARIS, November 23rd.

Official circles state that in view of the postponement of the Greek plebiscite to December 5th, there will probably be no official Anglo-French declaration on the Greek situation immediately, as it might possibly provoke regrettable disturbances in Athens. It is pointed out that the Allies' first duty is to examine the Treaty of Sevres before proceeding further.

M. RHALLIS' INTENTIONS.

A message from Athens says that the Government Press announces that M. Rhallis intends to visit Allied capitals to open direct negotiations with the Allied Governments regarding the situation. It is also stated that, in order to prove the sincerity of its feelings towards the Entente, the Greek Government is ready to give any guarantees that may be demanded.

FRENCH PREMIER'S VIEWS.

PARIS, November 23rd.

An important French semi-official statement, defining the Allies' probable attitude in connection with Constantine's restoration, states that M. Leygues is insisting on the necessity of an Anglo-French declaration before the new Greek Chamber meets on November 25th, in order that the latter may be acquainted with the former's intentions before deciding on a referendum as regards the recall of Constantine.

The semi-official statement points out that the Greek Government will be unable to shelter behind the Chamber if it knows beforehand that the results of the referendum will not be accepted, and proceeds to show that the objections to Constantine's return are based on the five treaties between 1827-1864 under which France and England, jointly with Russia, constituted the Protecting Powers of Greece and guarantors of her independence.

The statement refers to the utter impossibility of France and Britain permitting the restoration of the ex-King whose past only too clearly foreshadows his future attitude. The Allies cannot permit again any interference by the Hohenzollerns in Greek affairs, and thus, disturb order and equilibrium in Eastern Europe.

The statement goes on to say that England and France will not oppose Constantine's return forcibly, or by a blockade of the Greek coasts, or force Constantine to return by aeroplane, but they will inform the Greeks of the numerous political, economic and financial repercussions, which a hostile policy might bring in its train. This is, perhaps, calculated somewhat to temper Hellenic instability. France and England will, thus, have done everything possible to avoid being confronted with the restoration as an accomplished fact.

The statement further points out that, if the Anglo-French declaration is decided upon before November 25th, the forthcoming interview between Mr. Lloyd George and M. Leygues in London will relate to the decision which events might render necessary as regards the affairs in the Near East as a whole.

MORE GERMAN SHIPS FOR SALE.

LONDON, November 23rd.

Lord Inchcape is offering to sell to British owners a hundred more ex-German steamers which have been allotted to Great Britain by the Reparations Commission. The total tonnage is 477,000. They include the 20,000-ton vessel *Cappadocia*.

BIRMINGHAM UNIVERSITY.

APPEAL FOR FINANCIAL RELIEF.

LONDON, November 23rd.

The University of Birmingham is appealing for £250,000 to relieve the financial situation caused by the war. Already more than half the amount has been subscribed, including £125,000 from oil-producing interests, the Birmingham University being unique in the possession of an oil engineering and technology department which sends students throughout the world.

DUBLIN MURDERS.

MR. ASQUITH'S MOTION.

LONDON, November 23rd.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Asquith will propose a motion on November 24th, expressing abhorrence of Sunday's brutal assassinations in Dublin and condemning the action of the executive in attempting to suppress crime by terrorist reprisals, which involve the lives and property of innocent citizens and are contrary to civilized usage.

WHOLESALE RAIDS AND ARRESTS.

Wholesale raids and arrests were carried out in Dublin last night. The military threw cordons of barbed-wire obstructions across the roads leading to the city. No body was allowed to pass the barriers under any circumstances. All vehicular traffic was stopped. Men inside the city area were searched and a number arrested. Large crowds assembled at the barriers. The military fired a few shots in the air to prevent obstruction.

WIFE'S DEVOTION SAVES OFFICER'S LIFE.

Further dramatic incidents, in connection with the Sinn Fein pogrom against Crown servants in Dublin, are arriving. One officer owed his life to a woman who had warned him the previous night that he was being watched. The cadet took advantage of the information.

His wife's devotion led to Captain Kenly, side, of the Lancashire Fusiliers, escaping with a wound in the arm. His wife most gallantly struggled with the assassins, and thereby frustrated the murderous attempt. The latest message from Dublin says that 22 persons were killed on Sunday and over 70 wounded.

The military have taken over a part of the City Hall with a view to accommodating troops and officers residing in hotels have been recalled to barracks.

The Galway village, Barad, near where Father Michael Griffin's body was found, has been, practically, burned down. Eight cyclists started the conflagration.

PUBLIC FUNERAL IN LONDON.

Following the murders of officers in Dublin, the authorities in Ireland began a great round-up of Sinn Feiners throughout Ireland. Houses, public offices and many other places were raided and numbers of Sinn Feiners arrested.

A destroyer has gone to Dublin to fetch the bodies of the murdered officers for a public funeral in London.

TO SAVE ARMENIA.

LEAGUE APPOINTS COMMITTEE.

GENEVA, November 23rd.

There was some very plain speaking at yesterday's sitting of the Assembly of the League of Nations over Armenia.

Mr. Balfour, in a long speech, which made a deep impression on the delegates, asked pointedly what the League was going to do in dealing with people like Mustapha Kemal, who disregarded the League. No mandatory could be found to protect Armenia, unless other States guaranteed money, men and munitions.

The French ex-Premier, M. Viviani, in an impassioned oration, expressed regret at the fact that the French idea of giving the League an international military force had not been adopted, and argued that the fatal effect was that the League was assuming an attitude of impotence. Surely, an attempt should be made to negotiate with Kemal.

Lord Robert Cecil said he was confident that, even if negotiations failed, the world would somehow find a way to enforce its will.

A committee of six was then appointed charged with the difficult task of saving Armenia somehow.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

(THROUGH BROTHER'S AGENCY.)

CHINA FAMINE FUND APPEAL.

LONDON, November 23rd.

An influential Anglo-Chinese Committee, including Sir John Jordan, Mr. Soek, Mr. Alfred Siz, Sir Ernest Satow, and Sir Charles Addis, is appealing for subscription for the China Famine Relief Fund.

REALITIES OF RUSSIA.

SOVIET TYRANNY UNMASKED.

"THE POLITICAL FIVE."

BRITISH LABOUR UNBROKEN.

The Times has published a remarkable series of articles on the recent visit of the British Labour Delegation to Russia by Dr. L. R. Guest, one of its joint secretaries. In these articles Dr. Guest frames an indictment of the tyranny of the Bolshevik minority, which is the more formidable because of his distinguished position in the Socialist wing of the Labour Party. Dr. Guest, a Labour member of the London County Council, and is a Parliamentary candidate for Woolwich. He was defeated at the last election in Southwark. He is a Fabian.

The following is one of the articles—

The official description of what used to be the Russian Empire is now the Russian Socialist Federative Soviet Republic and the Red Flag with R.S.F.S.R. stencilled on it in white is a commoner object in that country than the Union Jack in England. The Russian Government is commonly called the Soviet Government and Soviet and Bolshevist are considered almost interchangeable terms. The facts are, that the Soviet system dates its inception from a period long anterior to the 1917 revolution, and the Bolsheviks far from having created and fostered Soviets have gone a long way to suppressing them altogether. Prince Kropotkin in his letter to the Western Democracies published in July in the Press of Great Britain and as an appendix to the report of the British Labour Delegation to Russia, has called attention forcibly to this policy. A document recently brought from Russia, "The Soviet System," by F. Dahn, a leader of the Mensheviks, puts the matter still more clearly. Dahn writes as follows—

"Theoretically the Soviet system is an ideal form of democracy of the labouring classes. In the hands of the Soviets are concentrated functions of legislative, administrative, law, military, affairs, and economic policy, all officials are elected and dismissed by the Soviets, and are fully under the Soviets' jurisdiction. The very members of the Soviets may be recalled by electors at any moment; in other words, the Soviets should reflect like a mirror all shades and fluctuations of the people's will. The Soviets represent the present day of democracy, which the most perfect representative institutions of other kind are the reflection of yesterday," said Trotsky at the time of Bolshevik agitation for the downfall of Kerevsky's Government. It is true this ideal democracy is only for the labouring classes and the Soviet elections take place not in definite territorial divisions, but among groups connected with some process of production or labour. Non-working, parasitic elements, and exploiters of labour, so far as they still exist, are deprived not only of elective franchise, but also of any definite political or civil rights, in general. Meanwhile, the labouring classes enjoy complete political freedom and in addition to this the State provides for all the means for the satisfaction of such freedom, such as premises for their organisations, halls for their meetings, printing offices, and paper for printing their publications, etc."

Such is the Soviet system in theory.

THE DOWNWARD PATH.

In the constitution of R.S.F.S.R. things are a little different; it was necessary to take into consideration the various needs of a centralized State machine on the one hand, as well as the endeavours to secure the realization of definite party and communist policy on the other. Soviets are no more the counter-weights of the will of labouring classes, they are selected for definite periods (from six months to three or six months). The Soviets become a disintegrated organism, submitted hierarchically to the All-Russian Congress of Soviets with the Central Committee at the head. Soviets have their formally elected Executive Committees, which, in their turn, form smaller bodies called Presidium.

This is one side of the question. But the other side, too, found its way into the Constitution. Workers, soldiers, and peasantry in large masses followed the Bolsheviks call in October, 1917, but not because they had been imbued with the spirit of socialist revolution. At that time, perhaps only the proletarian masses believed that their salvation lay in immediate and complete revolution. Soldiers looked to the October revolution for peace, and hoped that they would repay their sufferings in the trenches by means of appropriations of riches hoarded by the bourgeoisie. Peasants were very keen on expropriating the land belonging to the landowners immediately, without waiting for the decision of a distant and problematical Constituent Assembly. Soldiers followed the Bolsheviks not as a party of Communists; for them it was a party of immediate peace and immediate abolition of private land-ownership. In a way of gratitude for peace and land, were quite ready to allow Bolsheviks to have their own communist programme and to deal as severely as they liked not only with the large and medium, but also with the small town bourgeoisie, so far as the interests of peasants themselves were not touched.

But soon it became clear that this was impossible. The State possessed industries already half-ravaged by the war and nearly completely paralysed by thoughtless and precocious communist measures. These industries could supply the peasantry with nothing in exchange for bread, necessary for towns and the continuation of the world's war at the beginning, and the blockade afterwards destroyed every chance of getting goods from abroad. So the State, having given the land to the peasants, was immediately forced to lay its hands on the fruits of this land. By the civil war soon demanded from the peasants the same sacrifices in the way of men, cattle, machines, products, as the imperialistic war which just came to an end. Peasants became discontented. They became "unreliable" in the eyes of the Communist Government. This fact was at once reflected in the Constitution—the labouring people from the country (peasants, labourers, &c.) were given five times fewer representatives than the labouring classes of the towns.

DISCONTENT SPREADING.

But the discontent had sprung up and was spreading among large proletarian masses disappointed with the results of the regime which had promised them happiness and wealth but instead brought them to starvation, cold, and destitution.

The growing discontent of the working classes could be suppressed neither by the sentiment of satisfaction at the fact that the most essential part of the State mechanism was transformed into the hands of the working classes, nor by the sentiment of class hatred at the sight of chastisement inflicted on the class bourgeoisie. The Russian proletariat could be no more fed on executions instead of bread than its Paris forefathers at the time of Robespierre.

Being disappointed in the policy of the Bolsheviks Communism, the working masses began to listen with more and more interest to those Socialist groups and parties to whose warnings they had been turning a deaf ear in the days of the October coup d'état. But at the same time the greater part of the working classes and working organizations as well as the peasants turned "unreliable." And in the Constitution according to which any group of labouring people may also be deprived of all political rights if its activity is considered dangerous for the revolution.

Thus, contrary to the theory, the Constitution itself laid the first stone for the division of power and concentrating it in the hands of bureaucracy, broke away from its principle of democracy, complete freedom, and equality of rights of all labouring people. It legalized the split of the labouring people into two groups, a privileged one, possessing all political rights, and a non-privileged one—deprived of them partly or fully.

As a result of this, the severance between the practice of the Soviet system and the Constitution of R.S.F.S.R. is still wider than the gap between the Constitution and the Soviet theory.

Soviets as elective bodies practically ceased to be in existence not only as means of State management, but also as legislative bodies.

The overwhelming majority of the most important decrees and fundamental laws are passed independently, not only of the Soviet Congress of Soviets, but also without the knowledge of the Central Executive Committee.

Without its knowledge take place the most important acts of exterior and interior policy. Very short sittings of the C.E.C., when by a way of exception some important bills are introduced, are reduced to a couple of speeches and to pre-arranged voting (unanimously) of a resolution already composed outside the C.E.C. The C.E.C. is simply a kind of decoration.

Some importance is still attached to the local (provincial) Soviets, but only as purely municipal bodies. But here, too, all questions are decided exclusively by the bureaucracy of the Executive Committees and Presidiums. General meetings of Soviets here, too, have only decorative functions.

For this reason the Soviet organizations are dying out. Soviets assemble rarely and irregularly; their sittings are more like a public meeting than a business assembly. The highest Soviet institution, the Central Executive (C.E.C.), does not meet for half a year and more. Even now, when the call of the Seventh Congress of Soviets, the C.E.C. was to meet for a short session every two months, this decision has not been observed, and from February, 1920, the C.E.C. met only once for three hours in order to vote for the declaration in answer to the League of Nations and to sanction the text of an appeal to the nation in connexion with the war with Poland.

So the power of Soviets has changed in reality into the centralized power of bureaucracy over the Soviets, and the concentration in the hands of this bureaucracy of the legislative and executive power of Soviets. This bureaucracy utilizes the members of the Soviets for insignificant administrative functions.

But the degeneration of the Soviet system does not stop here. It is liable to become the election of Bolshevist communism becomes the election of the labouring classes, the more often the exclusive measures are introduced and the Soviets are replaced by so-called revolutionary committees (revcoms). The new general elections become more rare, and still more rare the election of Executive Committees and Presidiums. The elections take place under heavy pressure from the Government, and the less this pressure, the greater becomes the number of revolutionary and Socialist groups and their followers—masses of working people and peasants who are forcibly deprived more or less of political rights, and forcibly precluded from participation in the election for the Soviets, &c., as "counter-revolutionists."

At the present time all Socialists excepting the Bolsheviks themselves and a few adhering insignificant groups, devoid of any political importance, such as the Maximilians, Revolutionary Democrats, &c., exist in an illegal or in the best case a semi-legal, hardly bearable state.

In fact, the dictatorship of the proletariat, accomplished by way of the dictatorship of the Soviets, has turned into the dictatorship of the Communist Party over all workers.

The Bolshevik Party represented by its establishments, from little communist groups (communisticheskaya jachetka) at the bottom to the Central Committee of the Communist Party at the top, is the master of the very same bureaucracy, and more particularly its military and police branches, which in its turn the master of every State establishment, trade union, cooperative institution, club, or any Soviet organization, from lowest to highest.

This party has the exclusive use of printing works, paper, halls for meetings, &c.

However, such a state of affairs renders all disagreement or hesitation inside the Bolshevik party extremely dangerous; this is why to the dictatorship of the party over Soviet Russia is added a dictatorship of especially reliable and trustworthy communists over the party itself, including even its Central Committee.

THE OMNIPOTENT FIVE.

Soviet Russia is ruled in fact by the so-called "political five" (Lenin, Trotsky, Stalin, Kamenetz, and Kravinsky); its decisions are absolutely final. This "five," hampered neither by the control of any representative democratic organization, nor by criticism of free Press or free word, are indeed omnipotent. But such revolutionary absolute power shares the general and fate of every absolute power. Omnipotent as far as the masses are concerned, omnipotent with respect to the workman or peasant, as well as any bourgeoisie, it is impotent as far as bureaucracy goes, and again particularly its military and police services, on which the "five" are forced to rely for the fulfillment of its

(Continued on page of next column.)

SHANGHAI MARKET REPORT.

PIECE GOODS.

The brighter outlook of a few weeks back in the piece goods trade seems quite at an end, remarks the N.C. Daily News of the 20th inst., which goes on to say—This week the market is decidedly flat, and it appears more or less certain that no real improvement can be looked for this side of Chinese New Year. Of the scarcity of goods in the country there is no doubt, but merchants appear to regard lower prices as a likely occurrence and their tendency is to hold off. They may see a temporary decline and profit there by, but given an end to the financial stringency at present hampering trade throughout the world, it is certain that prices will recover. In fact, considering the universal shortage of goods it would not be surprising to see a substantial increase, at least for a time. In any event we shall not see the old prices of before the war, as wages, materials and everything else have risen, and consumers must adapt themselves to the new level.

While China is suffering in common with other countries from the worldwide financial stringency, she has at present the additional handicap of her own immediate financial difficulties. A few months ago the native banks were doing a large business in the way of advances against cargo, and the chances are that to-day they believe that they have given too large credits, considering how the market has gone in the intervening months. Accordingly the present policy appears to be to advance nothing at all. From the point of view, considering the approach of Chinese New Year, this is probably sound, but this drawing in of their horns is having the effect of curtailing a trade which had already shrunk to small enough dimensions. There is reported to be ample money in the country, but at a time like the present nobody will allow it to go into circulation.

One of the brightest features of the market a couple of weeks back was the activity of the Szechuan dealers who bought piece goods heavily. To-day it is reported that they are placing them on the local market, the condition of their province being too unsettled to permit of trade being resumed. Possibly the threat of a renewed invasion by Yunnan has induced this action, but it is also well known that the province is overrun by bandits whose operations make the transport of goods very nearly impossible.

A short time ago we alluded to the suggestions on the part of a section of the piece goods dealers of a strike or boycott. This report has again been current during the week, without, however, causing any perturbation among foreign houses. In the first place the Piece Goods Guild has nothing to do with these proposals, and in the second it is difficult to see how the strike could be carried on effectively. The dealers who talk of striking are doing no business just now, and presumably they would simply continue to do no business, so the position would not be worse as a result of their efforts. Talk such as that mentioned is the height of futility, and if these people imagine that they are going to blackguard the foreign merchants into wholesale cancellations they are badly off in their calculations.

THE CENOTAPH.

Writing in a London evening paper journalist says:—I see that some blocks of stone have been delivered at the Cenotaph with laurel wreaths carved on them. The wreaths, which are replicas in stone of the big laurel wreaths which were hung half-way up the north and south sides of the temporary Cenotaph last year, are in the same white stone as the background. According to the plans announced when the permanent Cenotaph was sanctioned, they were to have been cut in travertine, green stone from Australia, so as to resemble real laurel. Similarly the flags at the side of the Cenotaph were to have been reproduced in stone cut into folds to resemble draperies, and dyed red, white, and blue. Having seen a plaster model of the Cenotaph with these ponderous flags attached to it, I am glad to learn that the Cabinet or Sir Alfred Mond have decided to have silk banners like the ones which were placed on each side of the temporary monument. I trust that the Office of Works does not propose to drape its wreaths by any process of steeping pigment into the Portland stone. That would only look "meaty."

dictatorship. None of the best intentions of the men in power can be here of any avail. Absolute power at the top automatically creates absolute power of the worst kind at the bottom, and one must acknowledge that all kinds of arbitrary violence, bribery, and simple terror, and the most desperate effort of separate groups of honest true Communists are drowned in this endless sea of militaristic and police corruption.

Such is, in short, the real aspect of the theory and practice of the Soviet system. We are not doctrinaires of formal democracy at all costs and under any circumstances. During the period of revolution and civil war we have not stopped and shall not stop before depriving of political rights those social classes and groups with which we have a death struggle.

On the other hand, we have always remembered, and always shall remember, that destructions imposed upon the principles of true democracy are a great evil. A relative weakness of the revolution, the more it is necessary to increase the number of those deprived of political rights and adopt dictatorial measure of State management, the more it is necessary to exercise caution in the introduction of social and economic changes.

But to us Socialists the unconditional rule of democracy in the midst of workers' rule is the fundamental condition, the very principle of revolutionary tactics.

Finally, the proletarian revolution is a victory of a minority over a majority of workers in the reason why we remain to be a party in opposition on principle to the contemporary Bolshevik regime.

The description of the Soviet system in my opinion, a reasonable and moderate, statement of the actual position, and yet in essence Mr. Bertrand Russell's summing up of the position. "The Soviet System" in *Mail and Times*.

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HONGKONG TIDE TABLE

From November 26th to December 2nd, 1920.

Days of Week or Month	HIGH WATER			LOW WATER		
	Day	Time	Height	Day	Time	Height
Fri.	26	9 44	8.4	m	3 32	1.2
Satur.	27	10 43	8.8	m	4 32	1.2
Sun.	28	11 43	9.1	m	5 34	1.2
Mon.	29	10 37	8.7	m	3 59	1.2
Tue.	30	0 47	8.0	m	5 56	1.2
Wed.	1	1 17	8.3	m	4 42	1.2
Thur.	2	1 54	8.0	m	5 21	1.2
		0 12	7.7	m	7 47	1.5
		2 28	7.0	m	6 30	4.3
		1 52	7.1	m	8 47	1.3
		4 58	5.3	m	8 44	5.3

CANADA IN THE ARTS.

BRILLIANT POETS WHO DIED IN ACTION.

A few days ago, in Toronto, I was dining with a publisher, when the subject of conversation turned to Canadian literature. Arthur Beverley Baxter, in the *Daily Express*, "I am afraid," he said, "that we are a long way off from creating a literature of our own. London and New York suck the best creative brains we have. Our young writers go to those centres, intending to remain Canadian, but in time their great reading public forces them into tune with their adopted countries. They are Canadian in sympathy, but in form of expression they become either English or American."

After dinner we went into his library, and he reached down for a little volume. "You must not forget," he said, "that though the war inspired many of our young men it also took a dreadful toll. I could name a dozen young chaps who had the makings of outstanding literary ability and who were killed at the front. You will find some of their work in this book of Canadian poetry, compiled by my friend E. S. Caswell. Look it over on the voyage, it may take your mind off the rolling sea."

I adopted his suggestion, and one afternoon, in a lazy sunlight on deck, I read the poems which made up the book. From the one reading at least it does not seem to me that Canada can claim a distinct school of poetry, but, without any straining at effect or any of the crudities which pass for modern style, there were a few things which will deserve a high place in our British literature.

"STRANGE ROMANTIC WAR."
Among the war poets I came across this by Major Miles Langstaff, a young Toronto soldier who was killed at Vimy Ridge:

I never thought that strange romantic war
Would shape my life and plan my destiny.
Though in my childhood's dreams I've seen his car
And graily steeds, flash grimly 'thwart the sky.
Yet now behold a vaster, mightier strife.
Than eched on the plains of sounding Troy.
Defeat and triumph, death, wounds, laughter, life.
All mingled in strange complex alloy.
I view the panorama in a trance.
Of awe, yet coloured with a secret joy.
For I have breathed in epic and romance,
Have lived the dreams that thrilled me as a boy!
How weak is fancy's gloss of fact's stern truth!

From the stirring youth of Langstaff's work one turns with a melancholy pleasure to that superb bit of writing, "In Flanders Fields." A special significance is given to the lines when it is remembered that the author, Colonel McCrae, lies buried at Vimercure, France.

In Flanders fields the poppies grow
Between the crosses, row on row,
That mark our place; and in the sky
The larks, still bravely singing, fly,
Scarce heard amid the guns below.

We are the Dead. Short days ago
We lived, felt dawn, saw sunset glow,
Loved and were loved, and now we lie
In Flanders fields.

Take up our quarrel with the foe:
To you from falling hands we throw
The Torch: be yours to hold it high!
If ye break faith with us who die,
We shall not sleep, though poppies grow
In Flanders fields.

VIGOUR OF THE NORTH.
It is only natural that Robert Service, although he was not killed, should also be represented in the volume, because, perhaps more than any other Canadian writer, he catches the vigorous spirit and breadth of treatment which one should imagine would be the result of life in the northern districts of the Dominion.

I hated me a woman from off the street,
Shameless, but oh, so fair,
I bade her sit in the meadow seat,
And I painted her sitting there.

I hid all trace of her heart unclean,
I painted a babe at her breast.
I painted her as she might have been
If the worst had been the best.
She laughed at my picture and went away;
Then came with a knowing nod,
A connoisseur, and I heard him say,
"Tis Mary, the Mother of God."

So I painted a halo round her hair,
And I sold her and took my fee,
And she hangs in the Church of Saint Hilare,
Where you and all may see.

It is not possible to quote from the others, although the writing of such men as Elgin Carmichael, William Henry Drummond, Charles G. D. Roberts, and Arthur Stringer will always command admiration.

There is much that is lovely in the book, much that is stirring, and much that is commonplace. One still looks, however, for the writer who will catch the amber of the Canadian autumn, who will give us the bleakness of the winter, when the wind howls over the frozen lakes. Canada, in arms will never be forgotten. Canada in the arts has still her name to make.

THREATENED STRIKE OF SCHOOL TEACHERS AT PEKING.

At a meeting of the representatives of the teachers of all the Government schools in Peking last week, a resolution was passed in favour of a general strike in view of their inability to obtain their pay regularly from the Ministry of Education, but the Minister of Education intervened. He promised the teachers to do what he can in regard to the raising of funds for their pay, if they refrained from going on strike. The Minister is reported to have told the teachers that he would tender his resignation in the event of their adhering to their decision to strike.

NIGHT-LIFE IN NEW-YORK.

ALL IS NOT GINGER ALE THAT FIZZES.

The "Daily Express" New York Correspondent writes:
It is the same old night life on the same old White Way as before prohibition. The only difference is that it is a little darker. All you have to know is to know how to get it. "They" they serve. Of course, instead of a shilling a drink, as in the days of yore, it is now 3s. 4s. 5s. and upward. How far upward depends on the exclusiveness of the place and the air of prosperity of the customer. For the more you seem to have in pounds, shillings, and pence, the more expensive become the drinks.

There is scarcely a restaurant in the Broadway district where the person, who knows the tricks of the trade need go to get it. It will not do to mention names; for the serving of drinks is against the law.

HEAD WAITER'S CRAFT.
If you know Broadway and its environs in the neighbourhood even of Madison Avenue itself, and if you then mention to yourself the most exclusive restaurants, you will be quite right. Yes, even in those hostilities the hospitality—if you have the price—is unlimited.

Champagne is now the head waiter's graft. The head waiter bends over your shoulder, it you look like a promising customer, and whispers that what you may happen to want is yours for the asking. If you do the asking, presto, a bottle of champagne quickly appears, and £3 or £4 figure where formerly a sovereign or thirty shillings found a place in the bill.

If you are as the head waiter, you will drink your champagne despite prohibition limits openly in the main restaurants. If you do not wish to set too bad an example and have some respect for the proprieties, you will give your little party in a private room, and have the champagne served safely concealed from the censorious eyes of the prohibitionists.

RED INK.
Not only can you get it in the fashionable places. If you are a regular customer of the half-crown and five-shilling table d'hôte places of bohemian rendezvous, call for what you like. In the days before the dregs got their reform into the Constitution, these centres of replenishment were accustomed to serve from a champagne bottle to each table d'hôte. The wine was very thin. And though it was too thin to write with, it was nevertheless popularly known as red ink.

Red ink, formerly free, is now worth 8s. a small glass, or rather mug, for it is customary to conceal its radiance in porcelain. You adopt a self-conscious air towards the waiter, and say, in as casual a manner as possible, "Red ink." The waiter looks you over, to make sure you are not a prohibition agent, and then winks. You give a sigh of relief as the examination is seen to conclude in this favourable manner. Then the red ink appears.

If the restaurant desires to show off, as it were, it contemptuously disregards the slight comment of the mug. Your red ink is brought in a bottle, openly flaunted. You pour it into a glass, and as you drink you feel as brave as Porthos, Athos, Aramis, and d'Artagnan in one.

How does the law allow it? That is what the Government is trying to discover, for which reason there has just been a change in the personnel of the prohibition enforcement machinery in New York. At one famous restaurant of the Broadway district, Murray's has been raided, and a manager, with a waiter or two, held for examination. But there is still a plenitude of cases along Broadway. Champagne or red ink. Name your poison, and if you can, afford the price—well, here's how and many of them.

DEFINING AN ESQUIRE.

TITLE OF "WORSHIP," BUT NOT OF "DIGNITY."

Are you an Esquire?
There is a practical point to the query. A number of special jurors have recently "reverted" to the ranks of the common juror because, it is declared, they were found upon scrutiny not to be duly authenticated esquires within the meaning of the Act.

"This is a mistaken idea," said an official of the College of Heraldry to a *Daily Express* representative. "There is no Act of Parliament defining the qualifications which entitle a man to the designation of esquire."

Debreit gives twelve classes of esquires, including sons of peers and lords of Parliament; eldest sons of younger sons of peers; and their eldest sons in perpetual succession; noblemen of foreign nations; eldest sons of baronets and knights; and esquires of the royal household.

This picturesque class is now obsolete. Other esquires are persons given the title by the King in letters patent, while there were formerly Esquires of the Bath and their eldest sons.

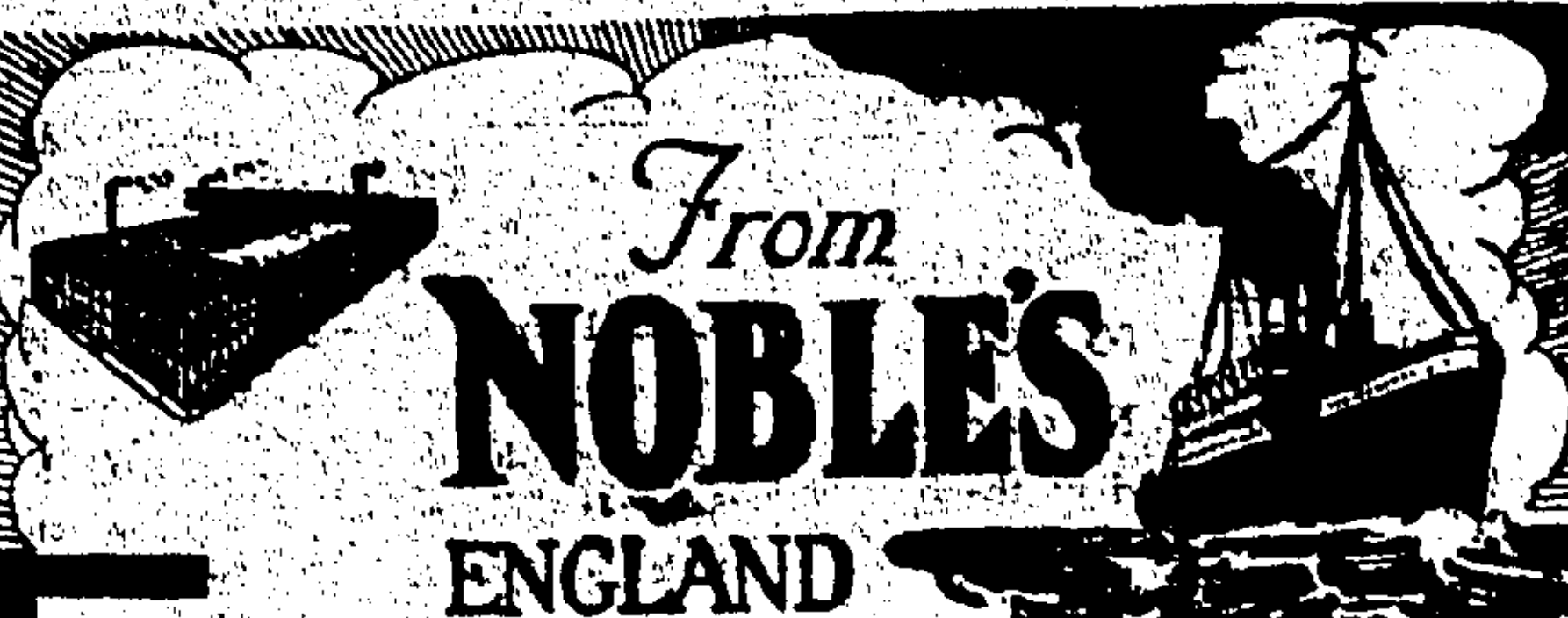
These were created by the Knights of the Bath, each of whom could create three, but the practice was abolished in 1847.

Barristers-at-law, justices of the peace and mayors while in office, sheriffs, Army officers above the rank of captain, and Naval officers above the rank of lieutenant are also entitled to the style of esquire.

Debreit remarks of this distinction that it is a title of "ownership" and not of "dignity," while Blackstone says that "it is not an estate, however large, that confers this rank."

A REAL IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

Sir Sam Hughes in the next session of the Dominion Parliament will introduce a motion declaring that the time has now arrived when the whole British Empire should be represented on an equal basis in a truly Imperial Parliament, which should deal only with Imperial and international questions—Imperial finance, trade, exchange and defence, and other questions over which it might exercise authority without infringing any of the material privileges now enjoyed by the various component parts of the Empire.



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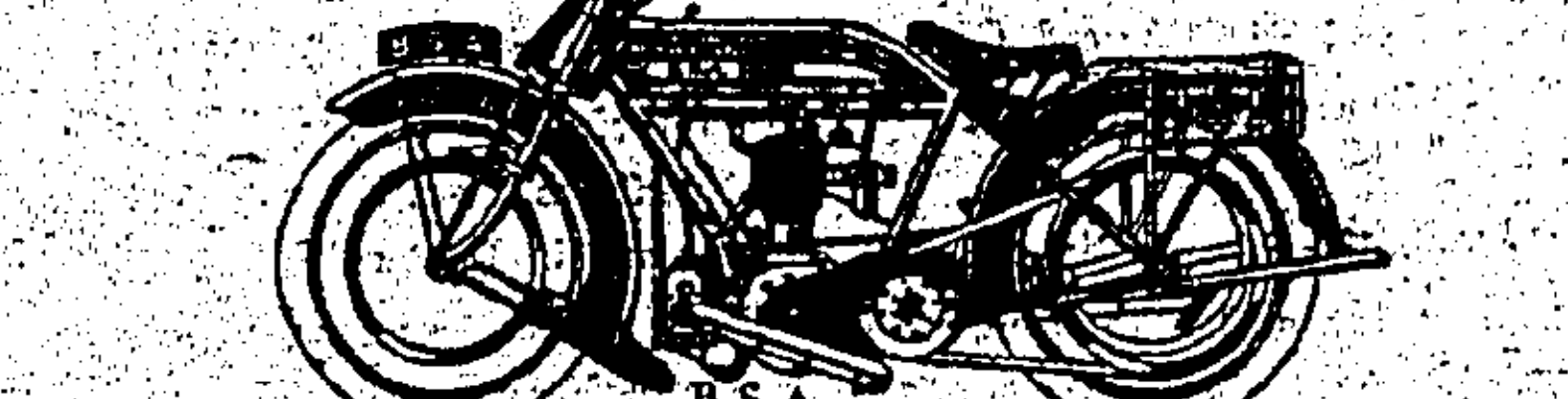
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OURSELVES, AMERICA AND IRELAND.

THE CASE OF MR. MacSWINEY.

Writing in *The Daily News* on the case of the late Lord Mayor of Dublin, recently, "A.G.G." the well-known London journalist says, *inter alia*—I suppose that there would be general agreement among all sane people that, in the world disintegration that the war and still more the "peace" have brought about, the main hope of a happy issue is an entente cordiale between the two great English-speaking systems. They are, roughly speaking, the only two powerful combinations left in the world, now that the European continent is a universal wreck. Together they occupy a third of the earth's surface. They have the dominant share of the world's raw material—wool, cotton, iron, coal, food. They command all its available credit. They represent the overwhelming preponderance of its industrial power. Their supremacy at sea is unchallenged. Their peoples, on the whole, represent the highest standard of efficiency, both mental and physical, extant.

Together these two systems have the world at their feet. They can make it what they like for good or ill. For this reason, the question of their relations is easily the important question in the world to-day. If they agree to co-operate, they can give human society a new dispensation. They can banish war and establish international relations upon a civil instead of a military basis. They can, in a word, substitute the reign of law for the competition of armaments. President Wilson offered that solution to the Allies. It was defeated, first by the wreckers of Paris, and afterwards by the wreckers of Washington. But it can still be revived and carried through, on one condition, that Great Britain and the United States desire it, will it, and act together.

THE ALTERNATIVE.

The alternative is that they will go separate ways. This will mean that the world-competition of armaments will be renewed in a different setting. Hitherto the United States has followed a non-military, and peaceful policy. Secure behind three thousand miles of sea, it repudiated the war-like institutions of the old world. It cut itself off from European imperialism away, and under Lincoln it fought a great war to prevent the European system of armed and competitive nations being reproduced on American soil. With that victory the peace of America was secured. It was assumed that peace could never be disturbed from without.

The late war destroyed the illusion. It showed that under modern conditions the world is a unit, that a war that involves Europe involves America, and with this discovery and the consequent intervention, the policy of isolation ended, not incidentally, but for ever. If a pacific settlement of the world is not obtained, if we revert under the Peace to the rule of force, the United States must join in the new competition in armaments. It will build a great navy commensurate with its responsibilities and its power. It is not difficult to see how the impulse will come. It looks to the Pacific and sets it in the control of the Japanese navy. It looks to the Atlantic and sees it dominated by the British Navy. It remembers that Great Britain and Japan are allies. It distrusts Japan, and builds, and rightly builds, against emergencies. We do not need much gift of prophecy to see what follows the alarm in this country, the panics in the Press, the prosperous harvests of the armaments firms, the slogan of "two keels to one," the "incidents," the gathering storm. It is all so dreadfully familiar that it hardly needs to be foreshadowed.

THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.

There are wicked men and insane men in both countries who contemplate this final catastrophe cheerfully and are working to bring it about. I call attention to a certain notorious paper which, since the war ended, has been the seed of hatred of the United States in this country. I commend to the Nations the duty of looking into that matter, discovering the motive, dragging into the light the personality at the back of the crusade. But the consideration here is how is this fatal drift to be stemmed before it has made an impassable channel between the two countries. It is not enough to rest on the comfortable conviction that we are of the same blood, language, and tradition. Even when that was true, it did not prevent war. And it is no longer true. The United States is a great foreign country. The old English foundation is overlaid with the deposits of a dozen great immigrations—Irish, Poles, Italians, Germans, Scandinavians, Greeks. There is a numerous and influential—perhaps the most influential—element of the population which is deeply attached to the English idea and English thought, even when hostile to English policy; but the overwhelming mass of the people are neither English nor anti-English. They are merely indifferent, ready, like our own or any other thoughtless populace, to be swept this way or that by the tide of events and the appeals of passion.

And if we cannot rely upon community of blood for that cordial understanding which is the hope of the best minds in both countries, neither can we find assurance in our historic relationship. We have had a century of peace with the United States, and in that century we have together done great things in the peaceful settlement of disputes. But it has been a century lit up by many bitter conflicts and many dangerous incidents. They have passed, partly because in the end wisdom has prevailed on both sides, but still more because in the past we have been pre-occupied with the European chessboard and the United

States has been isolated from the great game of world politics. That phase is over. The European chessboard is smashed for a generation, and the problems of world politics are the problems mainly of the British Empire and the American Commonwealth. And the preliminary to a cordial understanding between the two peoples is the clearing up of the practical issues that put grit in the machine of their relations.

IRELAND ACROSS THE ATLANTIC.

It is here that we touch the real gravity of what is happening at Brixton. Gaining that incident as representative of the whole Irish tragedy. No English visitor to America in these days will escape two eager questions. The first is, "Why do you continue the alliance with Japan?" The second is, "Why don't you settle with Ireland?" The significance of the former question covers the whole future of events in the Pacific, China and the Far East. The significance of the second bears upon the vital internal conditions of the United States itself. We do not appreciate the elements of the Irish question until we understand that it is an American question as much as a British question. It is not, as Sir Edward Carson supposes, an impertinent curiosity that causes the case of the Lord Mayor of Cork to overshadow even the Presidential election. It is because its repercussions in America are more important than the election.

Consider the facts. At least, one in every ten persons in the United States is Irish. They form the most solid and formidable political mass in the country. They are formidable, not so much because of their numbers, as because they are the one political body moving with a single idea in a compact mass through the life of the nation. They have come across the Atlantic with bitterness in their hearts, and they are revenging themselves upon their oppressor in the New World. They are not socially negligible. They are in the seats of the mighty. I lunched one day last November with half a dozen of the most distinguished New York lawyers. Three of them were Irish. I went to the Harvard-Princeton match. The hero of the game was an Irish undergraduate. The most brilliant writers on the Press are Irish. Nearly every political caucus is under Irish control. Most of the great cities have Irish mayors. The police are almost invariably Irish. One of the most virulent supporters of Mr. Hearst's anti-British crusade is an Irish judge of the Supreme Court of New York State. The Irish vote is the crucial element of every election. No candidate, whether for a municipality, or for State governorship, or for the Presidency, can ignore it. When Hiram Johnson came on the horizon last autumn as a possible candidate for the Presidency his first act was to go to Boston and deliver a bitter attack on this country. Everyone knew the meaning of it. He was making a bid for the Irish-American vote as a necessary step to secure adoption.

THE ATLANTIC BRIDGE.

It must not be assumed that the Americans like this state of things. They hate it and deplore it. They see how it vitiate the whole atmosphere of their public life, importing into it considerations that have nothing to do with the justice of an issue, the well-being of the community, the selection of the best man or the achievement of the wisest decision. They are conscious every day that because Ireland is misgoverned America is misgoverned. The pariah pump in Chicago flows with dirty water from a troubled well three thousand miles away—a well moreover, over which they have no control. They can do nothing to get rid of the mischief, although they have to bear its afflictions.

And it is for this reason that the question, "Why don't you settle with Ireland?" greets the English visitor like a refrain. It is not the Irish who ask the question most anxiously. In one sense, they are very well content. While this issue continues they are a sort of imperious imperator. Their solidarity is secured and their influence on American affairs is unassailable. They know that the longer the issue is kept open, the deeper will become the breach between the two democracies and the more hope there will be of making that breach final and complete. It is among those who are most friendly to this country and most hostile to the introduction of an alien issue into American affairs that the question is most eagerly asked. The more anxious an American is for an enduring understanding with England, the more anxious he is to see the Irish question cleared out of the way. It is not necessarily because he cares much about justice to Ireland. It is because he is concerned about the interests of his own country, and is tired of seeing the shadow of Dublin Castle projected across the Washington Capital. Let the Irish grievance once be settled in the only way that can command the respect of a people bred in the tradition of freedom and self-government, and the American will know how to deal with the evil that remains. He will call on the Irish-American to drop his hyphen, to decide on which side of the Atlantic his fatherland is situated, and to become absorbed in the current of the national life as every other people is absorbed. When that is done the most serious impediment to Anglo-American friendship will vanish and the path will be clear to that great task of world reconstruction which belongs to the English people, which can be accomplished by them only in harmony and which can be accomplished by no other human agencies that exist.

The Atlantic bridge that Anglo-American goodwill must erect must have Ireland as the keystone of its central arch. Without a reconciled Ireland there can be no enduring reconciliation with America. That is why the tragedy in progress at Brixton-Gael has such momentous reverberations across the Atlantic.

INDO-CHINA

STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

MANILA ... "LOONGSANG" Fri. 26th Nov. 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI via NINGBO ... "FOOSHING" Sun. 27th Nov. 8 p.m.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA ... "NAMSANG" Tues. 30th Nov. 2 p.m.
HAIKONG via HOIHOW ... "TAKSANG" Wed. 1st Dec. 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI ... "HANGSANG" Thurs. 2nd Dec. 12 p.m.
KORE ... "CHANGSANG" Thurs. 2nd Dec. 8 p.m.

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S.S. "NAMSANG" will be despatched on or about Nov. 30th, for SINGAPORE, PENANG and CALCUTTA.

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"GLENADE" ... 3rd Dec.
"GLENLUCK" ... 4th Jan.
"GLENBARA" ... 18th Jan.

HOMEWARDS.

Vessel ... Leaves Hongkong ... Discharge
"GLENSHANE" ... about 1st Dec. ... GLEN, LONDON, ANTWERP & ROTTERDAM
"GLENLUCK" ... 10th Dec. ... GLEN, LONDON & ROTTERDAM.

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JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

LONDON ... "BLOEMFONTEIN" ... 27th Nov.
LONDON & ROTTERDAM ... "CITY OF LINCOLN" ... 14th Dec.

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For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

or to Huns & Co., Canton.

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General Agents.

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

For	Steamer	To Sail
SWATOW and SINGAPORE	"CHANGCHOW"	On 28th Nov., 11 A.M.
SWATOW and SINGAPORE	"HUICHOW"	On 29th Nov., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI and TIENTSIN	"YINGCHOW"	On 29th Nov., 4 P.M.
SWATOW and BANGKOK	"CHITSAH"	On 30th Nov., 10 A.M.
SWATOW and BANGKOK	"TAMING"	On 30th Nov., 4 P.M.
SWATOW and BANGKOK	"SZECHTEN"	On 30th Nov., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"SUNNING"	On 2nd Dec., Noon.

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"HAIHONG" ... Capt. W. C. Passmore | FRIDAY, 30th Nov., at 12 Noon.
"HAIHONG" ... Capt. J. B. Thomson | TUESDAY, 30th Nov., at 12 Noon.
"HAIHONG" ... Capt. A. H. Stewart | FRIDAY, 2nd Dec., at 12 Noon.

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PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL SAILINGS (South)

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"NELLORE"	6,853	28th Nov. 10 A.M.	Marcellas, London & Antwerp
"SOMALI"	6,718	7th Dec.	do
"DUNERA"	5,400	15th Dec.	Singapore, Colombo & Bombay
"DEVANHA"	6,100	17th Dec.	Marcellas, London & Antwerp
"SICILIA"	6,702	21st Dec.	Marcellas, London & Antwerp
"PLASSY"	7,348	21st Jan. 1922	Marcellas, London & Antwerp
"DELTA"	8,000	4th Feb.	do
"KRYA"	9,000	18th Feb.	do

BRITISH INDIA - APCAR SAILINGS (South)

"JAPAN" ... 6,000 ... 28th Nov. 1 P.M. ... Calcutta via Spore, Pang & B.

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

"KANOWA"	7,100	2nd Dec.	Sandakan, Thursday Island,
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	2nd Dec.	Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane,
"EASTERN"	4,000	17th Jan.	Sydney & Melbourne.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

"DUNERA"	5,400	1st Dec. 4 P.M.	Shanghai Only
"SOMALI"	6,718	7th Dec.	Japan direct
"DELTA"	8,000	21st Dec.	Shanghai & Japan.
"TANDA"	7,000	8th Dec.	Shanghai & Japan.
"BANCA" (Cargo)	6,000	14th Dec.	Shanghai & Japan.

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NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

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"HAWANA MARU" ... Sunday, 5th Dec.

BUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MAURITIUS

DURBAN & CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE.

"TACOMA MARU" ... Tuesday, 9th Dec.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.

"INDUS MARU" ... Sunday, 11th Dec.

BAIGON, BANGKOK & SINGAPORE—Regular monthly service.

"UNNAN MARU" ... Thursday, 2nd Dec.

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"ALABAMA MARU" ... Saturday, 11th Dec.

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"AMUR MARU" ... 27th Jan. 1922.

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"SOSHU MARU" ... Thursday, 1st Dec. 10 A.M.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

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"KORAMA MARU"	20,000	... Dec. 17th.
"SIRAMA MARU"	20,000	... Dec. 31st.
"TOMO MARU"	20,000	... Jan. 18th.
"SHIMO MARU"	20,000	... Feb. 7th, 1922.

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STEAMERS	TONS	LEAVE HONGKONG
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TOKUYO MARU (Cargo only) ... Dec. 9th.

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[35]

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

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DESTINATION	STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATE
SHANGHAI, KORE & YOKOHAMA	"AMAZONE" ... 10,000	On or about 27th Nov.
	"ANDRE LEBON" ... 22,000	On or about 13th Dec.

MARSEILLES via SAIGON, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, DIBOUT, PORT SAID	"CORDILLERE" ...	On or about 27th Nov.
	"CHILI" ... 10,000	On or about 18th Dec.

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